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DAILY REPORT

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APR 1 1978

FBIS-APA-78-67
Thursday
6 April 1978
Vol IV No 67

7-12-6-3 PrEx 2101 FBIS-APA-78-67
(6103)

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

ASIA & PACIFIC

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

(54)

JAN 1960

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YEN ADDRESSES CHIANG KAI-SHEK MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW051129Y Taipei CNA in English 1041 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 5 Apr (CNA)--President Yen Chia-kan Wednesday urged the Chinese people to redouble efforts to remove President Chiang Kai-shek's sarcophagus to Nanking for "permanent enshrinement" at an early date.

"This is the responsibility of every Chinese who loves and respects the late president. This is also the responsibility which accompanies that of carrying out the goal of national recovery and construction," President Yen told some 2,000 government officials, civic leaders, and foreign dignitaries attending a memorial service at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall observing the third death anniversary of President Chiang.

"As the communist peril is yet to be removed and the lost territory is still to be recovered," the president declared, "we should concentrate all the strength of the nation in carrying out this lofty goal as quickly as possible."

President Yen said Chinese people have been more united ever since the passing of President Chiang. "As a result of his great spiritual inspiration, all of us perceived that we were sailing through stormy seas in the same boat and that we needed to cast our lots together.... The current evidences of harmony and unity throughout the country give expression to our confidence that we can line up the will of the multitudes and make it as impregnable as the great wall of a city."

The president also said the nation has over the past three years augmented its military strength and developed its substantive relations with foreign countries. In economic affairs, he continued, "we have given attention to industrial development, accelerated rural construction and expanded foreign trade." In addition, the nation has sown seeds [as received] and continued its efforts to strengthen the foundations of democratic and constitutional government, and implemented the ideal of equitable distribution of wealth to upgrade living standards.

The president charged the Chinese communist of advancing their united front moves by holding a "political consultative conference" and a "national people's conference" in a pretense of peacefulness to confuse the world and deceive the people on the mainland. "The end of this farce means the beginning of a new round of power struggle," he warned.

As the Chinese communist regime's predicaments tend to compel it to step up its tricks of infiltration and subversion, "we must continue to strengthen our preparations and heighten our vigilance." Yen told his audience that the nation's three armed forces are fully prepared to [words indistinct] insuring the security of the bastion (Taiwan) through either their visible or invisible combat capability. "They can carry out the task of annihilating the enemy at any time," the president said.

President Yen said the election of Premier Chiang Ching-kuo as president and Governor Shieh Tung-min as vice president by the National Assembly had expressed the "common aspirations" of the people. "I am convinced they can organize a strong government to undertake great endeavors and lead the people, military and civilian alike, in opening a new vista for the nation."

U.S. SEEKS TO FORCE JAPAN'S SURPLUS-CUTTING STEPS

AP Wire Tokyo 6 Apr 78--AP Wire 1048 AM 6 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 6 Apr (KYODO)--External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba called on the United States Thursday to respond to Japan's latest steps to reduce its huge trade surplus with America.

Citing several of these measures at a luncheon meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (ACCC), Ushiba said: "Now it is up to you to take advantage of these Japanese initiatives, because the real value of our initiatives can only be ascertained by trying."

He said the Japanese steps include the government's redoubled efforts to achieve 7 percent real economic growth in fiscal 1978, advance implementation last month of tariff reductions, sending a government-industry mission to the U.S. last month seeking commodities for the Japanese market and relaxation of foreign-exchange controls.

Ushiba said one major cause for the sharp trade imbalance between Japan and the U.S. was their "different economic situations." The U.S. recovered "easily" from the 1973 oil crisis but Japan has not yet recovered, he said.

"As our economic policies come into better alignment, including substantial domestic Japanese restimulation, our trade balance will also come into better equilibrium," the minister said.

"We have done and continue to do everything we possibly can to provide substantially equivalent competitive opportunities on a reciprocal basis to the United States and other countries," he said.

Pointing out that the government's 7 percent economic growth target this year is not "export-led," Ushiba said that this will help alleviate export pressures. "In the long run, floating exchange rates should also help to boost imports and to limit exports," he added.

He called on the U.S. to cut its oil imports to reduce its trade deficit and take the lead in aligning the international monetary system. "The most urgent concern for international business and economic relations is the unpredictability of currency exchange markets," he said. "Unchecked slippage by the dollar could do irreparable damage to the existing international economic system."

Ushiba said: "All parties concerned must make every effort to restore international monetary stability as quickly as possible. It must be a global effort and a concerted effort, with the United States undertaking the major responsibility as the key currency country," he said.

"It is imperative that the United States act, and act soon, to implement an effective policy reducing your dependence upon oil imports," he stressed.

He said stabilization of the international monetary system and the north-south problem will be taken up at the May summit in Washington between Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and U.S. President Jimmy Carter. They will be also discussed at the summit of seven industrialized nations, including Japan and the United States, scheduled in Bonn in July, he added.

... "Global economic security demands that there be a steadily expanding flow of investment and development capital to the maturing nations of the south, including private investment, bilateral official aid and multilateral assistance," Ushiba said.

BANGLADESH'S PRESIDENT ZIAUR RECEIVED BY ROYAL FAMILY

OW000577 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 6 Apr (KYODO)--President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh and his wife visited the Imperial Palace Thursday morning and were received in audience by the emperor and empress. They had arrived in Tokyo Wednesday night for a state visit.

They chatted for about half an hour with their majesties. The president and his wife later were guests at a luncheon held in the Imperial Palace. It was attended by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, other members of the imperial family as well as Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and members of his cabinet.

A welcoming ceremony was held earlier Thursday morning for President Rahman and his wife at the guesthouse in Motoakasaka. In the ceremony, participated in also by the emperor and empress, the national anthems of Japan and Bangladesh were played. The emperor introduced Rahman and his wife to Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, Prince and Princess Mikasa and Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and his wife. Rahman later reviewed an honor guard of the ground Self-Defense Force and exchanged words with envoys of various countries.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY OFFICIAL LAUDS JAPANESE CONSERVATION

OW060607Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 5 Apr (KYODO)--Dr. Ulf Lantzke, executive director of the International Energy Agency, highly evaluated energy-saving efforts being made by Japan Wednesday.

Japan's oil imports increased to 269 million tons in 1977 from 229 million in 1972 but the amount of energy Japan used to create gross domestic product (GDP) to the equivalent of \$1,000 at the 1970 price decreased from 1.22 tons in 1975 to 1.19 tons in 1977, Dr. Lantzke said. Japan thus belongs to a group of countries most efficiently consuming energy among the 24 member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), he said.

Dr. Lantzke made the remarks in an exclusive interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. He is scheduled to visit Japan soon to take part in the 35th meeting of the IEA governing board to be held in Tokyo 12 and 13 April.

The IEA executive director also said the increase in Japan's oil imports in the 1972-77 period should be attributed to its energy-consuming structure rather than its insufficient energy-saving efforts. Dr. Lantzke said Japan reportedly fears that member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may use the rising value of the yen as an excuse for raising prices of crude oil. But his view is that the yen's appreciation can hardly be an excuse for an oil price increase, because, as far as energy supply is concerned, the energy-consuming efficiency is a more important factor than the yen's appreciation, he said.

Referring to Japan's energy policy, Dr. Lantzke called on Japan to drastically promote nuclear power generation.

... of the necessity of... and nuclear power generation, by providing them with sufficient information and... of the safety of atomic power plants. He also said Japan should promote cooperation with other countries regarding the supply of nuclear and other energy resources.

VISITING INDUSTRY MINISTER URGES INVESTMENT IN BRITAIN

19051201Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (KYODO)--Alan Williams, British minister of state for industry, said here Tuesday that this was a "particularly appropriate time" for Japanese companies to consider investing in Britain.

He told a press conference that one reason for this was the growing competition from Southeast Asian countries that Japanese exporters were facing in their European markets. "It makes sense to build a factory nearer the market so that you reduce the cost," he said.

Secondly, the rising value of the yen, which makes Japanese goods less competitive, means that Japanese firms will gain more by producing their goods in Europe or nearer markets, he said.

Williams said that another factor to be taken into consideration by the Japanese industry was "an undeniable mood of protectionism building up in the world. One way for Japanese firms to protect their overseas markets is again to have production units within these markets," he said.

The British minister arrived in Tokyo Monday for talks with government officials and industrialists about the opportunities for investment in Britain. Williams said that 20 percent of Britain's manufacturing industry is overseas-owned, two-thirds of this owned by the Americans, who have over 1,000 companies in the United Kingdom.

"By comparison Japan, which is the second biggest economy in the world, has six companies operating and has two in the process of setting up their factories." As one of advantages for Japanese investors in Britain, he cited its relatively low cost of labor. He said Britain's labor cost is about 40 percent of Scandinavia's and probably about a half of the cost in Belgium and West Germany.

Referring to the case of Japan's Hitachi, which last year had to withdraw its plan to build a television factory in Britain after objections raised by local manufacturers, the minister said: "There has perhaps been a misunderstanding and an exaggeration." He said the proposal came when Britain had a 30 percent surplus capacity in its own television industry. He said that when Japanese investors are going to deal with a sensitive sector of industry where unemployment is high, there are advantages in entering joint ventures with a company from the host country.

During his first 2 days in Japan, Williams met officials of Hitachi, Ltd., Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba), Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Marubeni Corp., Sony and several banks, including the Industrial Bank of Japan. Later Wednesday, he left for Osaka where he will visit industrial facilities and meet local businessmen. Williams is scheduled to leave Japan Friday for Hong Kong.

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N O R T H K O R E A

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Kim Il-song SENDS FLOWERS TO MAO'S SON'S GRAVE

SK06033Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 6 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song sent wreaths to the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying, son of the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers in Hoechang county, South Pyongan Province, on the occasion of the "Chongmyong" memorial day.

The wreaths sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were laid on the spot on 5 April. Present on the occasion were Comrade Yi Kun-mo and generals and officers of the Korean Peoples Army and personages concerned. Also on hand were Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador, and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, Chen Chien-wu, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission, and Tien Sheng, chief of the CPV liaison office of the KPA and CPV side to the MAC.

After laying the wreaths from the great leader at the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying and the cemetery of CPV fallen fighters, the attendants observed a moment's silence.

Other Wreath Layings

SK060343Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Apr (KCNA)--The Ministry of Peoples Armed Forces, the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative Committee and the Hoechang county party and power bodies on 5 April laid wreaths at the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying, son of the great leader of the Chinese People, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers in Hoechang county, South Pyongan Province, on the occasion of "Chongmyong" memorial day.

Present at the wreath-laying were generals and officers of the Korean Peoples Army and personages concerned. Also on hand were Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador, and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, Chen Chien-wu, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, and Tien Sheng, chief of the CPV liaison office of the KPA and CPV side to the MAC.

After laying the wreaths in the name of the Ministry of Peoples Armed Forces, the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative Committee and the Hoechang county party and power bodies at the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying and the cemetery of CPV fallen fighters, the attendants observed a moment's silence.

JAPAN SCORED FOR PROTECTING ANTICOMMUNIST GROUPS

SK060707Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 5 April commentary: "With What Hidden Intent are they Trying To Protect the Slandereous Anticommunist Terrorist Organizations?"]

[Text] Embarrassed by the exposure of the dark natures of the Unification Church and the International Federation for Victory Over Communism and their collusive relationship with these anticommunist organizations, the Japanese reactionaries have begun to openly defend them.

Recently, in answering a question put by an opposition party member in the Diet, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda acknowledged that the Liberal Democratic Party had been enjoying a cooperative relationship with the International Federation for Victory Over Communism, and went on to say that he had no intention of ending this relationship. Even worse, he babbled about protecting the evil anticommunist Mun Son-myong, who is high priest of the Unification Church. A Japanese official rejected a probe into the activities of the International Federation for Victory Over Communism, clamoring that this federation had not violated Japanese law.

Such acts reveal the deep-rooted, dark collusive relationship between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique in their long anticommunist activity, plainly demonstrating the viciousness of the Japanese Government's hostile policy toward the DPRK. The Japanese reactionaries' sheltering of this anticommunist federation stems from their reactionary and antipopular stand. As is known, the International Federation for Victory Over Communism arose with the dirty and vicious aim of suppressing the ever-increasing national forces in Japan and opposing our republic and our legal compatriots' organization Chongnyon in collusion with Japanese rightist, anticommunist elements and the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Acting as a mediator in creating collusion between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries, the International Federation for Victory Over Communism is engaged in expanding the power of the rightist reactionaries in Japan and, in particular, in slander and terrorist activities defaming our republic and Chongnyon. The International Federation for Victory Over Communism stands at the fore of the reactionary propaganda activities supporting and protecting the puppet clique's "two Koreas" plot and war preparation maneuvers, and opposes democratization of South Korean society. It is no secret that the South Korean puppet clique has supplied a considerable portion of the funds for this federation's slanderous anticommunist terrorist activities.

The world people term the International Federation for Victory Over Communism a detached force of South Korea's nation-selling traitor Pak Chong-hui, who is an anticommunist maniac frantically opposing the northern half of the republic. Linking the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries into a single anticommunist front, this federation is producing a reactionary ideology and a political foundation backing the hostile policy against our republic.

It is not by chance that the Japanese reactionaries have begun to blatantly shelter the federation now that its true nature has been revealed. The Japanese Government's stand of not severing its relationship with this dirty and slanderous anticommunist terrorist organization indicates that they will strengthen their collusion with the South Korean puppet clique and continue to pursue a hostile policy against the Korean people.

Today the Japanese reactionaries are wickedly attempting to realize their ambition of reinvading South Korea, joining the U.S. imperialists' line of division and war in Korea. They are deepening maneuvers for Korea's division and are pushing the "two Koreas" plot, clamoring about cross-recognition and UN entry in collusion with the United States and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. Needless to say, the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers for the "two Koreas" plot stem from their dark intent to permanently secure Korea as a place for capital investment, a commodity sales market and a source of cheap labor and material by maintaining the forcible U.S. occupation of South Korea and keeping South Korea permanently divided.

The Japanese reactionaries have actively participated in the U.S. imperialists' new war preparation racket, making Japanese territory available as bases for aggression and proceeding with preparations to dispatch self-defense forces to the Korean front. The Japanese reactionaries are strengthening military collusion with the South Korean puppet clique and actively assisting in maneuvers to foster their military industry. The recent U.S.-Korea joint military exercise was virtually a war exercise racket of the trilateral military alliance of the United States, South Korea and Japan. It is also known that Japanese investment of billions of dollars to help foster the South Korean puppet clique's military industry has been negotiated.

These facts indicate that the Japanese reactionaries are pursuing their designs not only on South Korea but on all of Korea. By their remarks that they will not break their relationship with the slanderous anticommunist organizations Unification Church and International Federation for Victory Over Communism nor investigate their activities, their sinister aggressive intent is revealed.

The Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to cling to the line of division and war in Korea and to strengthen the policy of hostility toward the DPRK constitutes a grave factor obstructing peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of our fatherland. The Japanese reactionaries' encouragement of slanderous anticommunist maneuvers can never bring them any good. Rather, it more clearly reveals their reactionary nature and will only result in accelerating their isolation and bankruptcy.

KIM YONG-NAM ATTENDS ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

SK060406Z Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Apr (KCNA)--The 41st Congress of the Italian Socialist Party was held in Turin from 29 March to 2 April, according to a report. The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam attended it.

Craxi, Secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party, made a political report at the congress. On 30 March he met the head of the delegation of the WPK. The head of the delegation courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung to the secretary general. Expressing heartfelt thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader, the secretary general said: "Please convey my wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-sung."

Present there was the secretary in charge of the international affairs of the Italian Socialist Party. On 31 March, the head of the delegation of the WPK met the premier of the government of Piemonte region.

DEFENCE MINISTER GREETES HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

WP01608Z Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. Referring to the successes made by the Hungarian people and their armed forces in the past days, the message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two armies would further expand and develop in the future.

Hwang Chang-yop Greetings

OW051007Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. It expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would continue to make favourable development in the future.

NODONG SINMUN CHARGES PAK CLIQUE VIOLATES HUMAN DIGNITY

OW051613Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique committed an inhuman act some time ago. They carried in a garbage truck a woman who was awaiting relief with her lower half paralysed and threw her away at a dumping ground.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are a pack of beasts in human skin, besides being a group of military hooligans of the worst type who commit such fascist tyranny as penalizing patriots, kidnapping democratic figures, assassinating political adversaries and torturing guiltless people. They oppress and exploit the South Korean people and freely violate their human rights and, as if it were not enough, commit without hesitation such acts as throwing away a living woman at a dumping ground as they do a worn-out sandal. This shuddering barbarity clearly exposes once again the brutal nature of the puppets who insult human dignity and set less value on human life than on the fly's.

This also shows that the South Korean society propped up by the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is an accursed society where elementary rights to existence are not guaranteed, to say nothing of human dignity. Noting that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique preach "ethics" and so on to conceal their terror rule and the darkness of the South Korean society, the commentary condemns the puppets as shameless, cunning and deceitful wretches. It says:

As long as the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist terror rule of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are kept in South Korea, the people cannot get rid of the present misfortunes--nor can they evade the lot of the woman in Chinhae who was thrown away at a dumping ground, carried in a garbage truck. An early end must be put to the dark rule in South Korea where fascist terrorism holds sway and human dignity is ruthlessly violated.

MORE ON OVERFULFILLMENT OF FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC PLAN

OW051305Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--The national economic plan for the first quarter of the year was carried out at 116 per cent in our country. The January and February plans had been successfully fulfilled in all branches of the national economy.

This proud victory won in carrying out the tasks for the first quarter of the first year of the second seven-year plan is attributable to the outstanding and tested

Leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who put forward a correct economic policy and line and wisely guides our people in their implementation and to the heroic struggle of our people infinitely loyal to him.

They fully met the call of the party for fulfilling the daily and ten-day plans on all indices without fail, chalking up new records and working new miracles in succession in all branches of the national economy--mining, power, metal, building-materials, machine-building and chemical industries and railway transport--amid the grand chollima march. Thus they made signal successes previously unknown in carrying out the first quarter year plan set far higher than last year's same quarter.

The great leader was deeply satisfied with the revolutionary upswing without precedent in history effected in all branches of the national economy and the proud feats in labour performed in the fulfillment of the first quarter year plan and highly appreciated them.

PAPER PROMOTES CHUCHE-BASED NATIONAL ECONOMY

W051227Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 4 April carried an editorial calling for the vigorous acceleration of the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

Unfolding the grand blueprint of the second seven-year plan, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the three-point policy of chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, the editorial notes, and says: The three-point policy is a brilliant embodiment of the great chuche idea and the revolutionary idea of self-reliance. By advancing this policy the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the most correct way for increasing the nation's economic might in every way and solidifying the material and technical foundation of socialism. The policy was worked out on the basis of a historic review of the experiences of revolutionary economic construction in our times.

Today each country has to build an independent national economy. Under this condition we can fully meet the material demand only when we take the road of chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification. This is the true way of firmly ensuring the boundless prosperity and development of the nation and the political independence of the country. The chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy is a realistic requirement for developing our national economy to a new, higher stage.

During the fulfillment of the six-year plan, our people cemented the foundations of the nation's independent national economy by further consolidating and developing the successes made in industrialization and vigorously carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. A giant advance was made in freeing the working people from arduous labour.

In order to further strengthen the economic foundation of socialism and improve still further the people's living standards on the basis of these successes it is imperative to make a new great advance in making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific, the editorial notes, and it continues:

Implementation of the three-point policy of chuche-orientation, modernization and scientific approach is the main key to accelerating the development of the national economy at an extraordinary pace and successfully hitting the vast targets of the new five-year plan. When this policy is brilliantly implemented our national economy will reach the highest stage in its independence and in the level of development of science and technology.

The editorial stresses: The policy of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific is a policy indicating a shortcut to the capture of the material fortress of communism and a strategic policy that must be tightly held all along in the construction of socialism.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS LAUNCHED

SK650910Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 1 Apr 78 SK

Text: In accordance with the magnificent railway electrification plan unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, work on railway electrification projects commenced on 1 April at many places.

Railway construction workers who went to the sites of the railway electrification projects, which are significant to the development of railway transportation, held a meeting of loyalty yesterday in Pyongyang, Wonsan and Sariwon cities and at Kaechon and (Hoeryong). Respectfully placed at the meetings were portraits of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song. Also on display at the meetings were the slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." Functionaries concerned joined the railway construction workers at the meetings. The meetings opened with signing of the song of Marshal Kim Il-song. Reports and discussions then took place.

Commenting on the detailed ways and means which the great leader recently delineated to bring about a new turning point in the development of railway transportation, those giving reports and holding discussions said that the respected and beloved leader has given consideration to completing the electrification of rail lines that are not yet fully electrified. This constitutes a wise action to fully meet the national economy's growing demand for transportation during the period of the new prospective plan and to develop railway transportation to a higher stage, accelerating the making of railway transportation chuche-oriented and modernized and further enhancing the transport capacity of trains. They extended utmost honor and warmest appreciation to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had cleared the way in the early days for the chuche-based development of the nation's railway transportation and for brilliant achievements in the electrification of railways. The speakers again urged the railway construction workers to engage in the rewarding battle to complete the electrification of railways across the nation. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: To ease the strained situation in the transportation sector, we must first of all continue pushing ahead with the electrification of railways.

Those giving reports and holding discussions resolved that they would brilliantly complete implementing the great leader's far-reaching plan for electrifying all railway lines in the nation by completing their railway-electrification projects ahead of schedule, instinctively giving of their energy and vigorously waging a shock-brigade movement. The meetings adopted letters of resolution and concluded with the singing of the song "We Will the Leader Long Live and Good Health." After the meetings the railway construction workers rushed to the construction sites and began their first battles.

CONTINUING COMMENT ON PAK'S VISIT TO MILITARY ACADEMIES

OW051217Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--Pak Chong-hui, the military gangster, showed up at the puppet military academy and the puppet air force academy on 3 and 4 April and cried for the reinforcement of the war industry, twanging the harp of an "allout security posture" and "buildup of national power." Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: He meant to hasten the war preparations by mobilising everything available and ignite a war against the North.

The author of the commentary notes: Pak Chong-hui, the military gangster, incites a war of northward aggression almost every day after staging the largest ever military exercise with the U.S. imperialists. This reveals the desperate bid of the gangster and his clique to help themselves out of their ever worsening position. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are making a feverish effort to find a way out of this serious crisis in stepping up the manoeuvres to start a war, while pursuing a more stringent suppressive policy, the commentary points out.

By inciting the war hysteria and hastening the war preparations they seek to lead the situation of the country to the highest pitch of strain, get the military protection of their masters and find a way out in igniting a war. Moreover, they intend to create an atmosphere of terror in South Korea and divert the attention of the people elsewhere and thus stage "elections" to stay in puppet power.

"Allout security" and "buildup of national power" loudly trumpeted by the puppets are slogan of war to hasten the war preparations and nurse "strength" for a showdown with us for force of arms, and their so-called "yusin renovation of administration" is a criminal slogan to bind the people tighter to the "yusin" yoke, intensify the fascist repression of them and more harshly exploit them. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique cannot conceal this.

As long as there remain in the country the gang of traitors going on the rampage, seized with war fever, the nation cannot live in peace even for a moment and peace of the country and its peaceful reunification are unthinkable. Our people and the world peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification will never pardon such truculent war mania as the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA--Pyongyang, 6 Apr--Prime Minister of Jamaica Michael Manley on March 20 met Yi Chun-ok, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Jamaica, according to a report. The prime minister laid stress on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Saying that it was the foreign policy of Jamaica to support the reunification of Korea, the prime minister extended full support to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. On March 21 the DPRK ambassador presented his credentials to Florizel Glasspole, governor of Jamaica. [Excerpts]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK]

CONVICTED WANTS BEEHIVE BUGGING CHARGE CLARIFIED

SK060257Y Seoul TONG in English 0801 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, 6 Apr (HAPTONG)--South Korea, infuriated by the recent revelation of a former American diplomat that the U.S. had bugged President Pak Chong-hui's executive mansion, today protested anew the incident and demanded the U.S. Government make public all the facts involved in the reported incident.

Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin today called in Ambassador to Korea Richard Sneider and told him that the incident clearly constitutes an infringement of Korea's sovereignty. He asked the American envoy to clarify the American Government position as regards the incident.

U.S. Clarification Settles 'Row'

SK060623Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0819 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 6 Apr (HAPTONG)--A diplomatic row between Seoul and Washington over the alleged American bugging of the Korean presidential mansion appears settled with a formal U.S. clarification today which reiterated its previous stand denying the reporting wiretapping.

U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Sneider paid a call on Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin to convey his government's reply to Seoul's latest demand for an explanation of the alleged bugging of the Blue House by American intelligence. The clarification came in response to Minister Pak's strong protest on Tuesday coupled with a call on Washington to clarify former American Ambassador to Korea William Porter's remarks confirming the planting of a bugging device in President Pak Chong-hui's office.

Sneider said he made it clear that his government has never conducted a bugging practice on the presidential mansion and added CIA Director Stansfield Turner's statement in August 1977 that denied it is entirely authoritative and still valid. Sneider expressed regrets at the controversy the former U.S. envoy's remarks have created in Korea and stressed that the stated stand of his government will remain unchanged.

Following the Pak-Sneider meeting that lasted for about 30 minutes at the Foreign Ministry, Pak Sang-yong, director of the ministry's American affairs bureau, said the Korean Government will accept the clarification as Washington's formal reply, indicating the dispute between the two countries has been settled.

Veterans Rally to Protest

SK060849Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The Korean Disabled Veterans Association on 6 April strongly protested that the bugging of Chongwadae by a U.S. intelligence agency is an act violating sovereignty which can never be committed by a friendly nation.

At 1330 some 370 disabled veterans of the Korean Disabled Veterans Association, wearing headbands reading "allout security" and carrying placards reading "the U.S. bugging of Chongwadae is a violation of sovereignty," staged a protest rally in the central veterans' hall in Yoido, Yongdunpo-ku, Seoul.

the association made it clear in a statement that the fact that the United States--our best ally and a friendly nation--bugged Chongwadae is a grave insult and violation of our sovereignty, and demanded that the U.S. government clarify this matter as soon as possible. The association tried to stage a demonstration after the rally, but was checked by the police who were rapidly mobilized. They dispersed voluntarily after an hour and a half.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

229, 47Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 78 p 4 JK

[Editorial: "Clarification of Bugging"]

[Text] A retired American diplomat's disclosure that the United States had a listening device in the executive office of President Park Chung-hee is at once shocking and confusing. The revelation of William Porter, who was U.S. ambassador to Korea from 1967 to 1971, confirms the old report to that effect which was denied by Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (Stanfield Turner, among others, nearly a year ago.

At the time, the report was too serious a matter to be of just passing concern. Such eavesdropping is a grave violation of law--it amounts to infringement of the sovereignty of an independent nation. But we were relieved to learn through clarifications made by responsible U.S. officials, including the CIA director, that the report was not true.

Now those clarifications face a frontal challenge which is difficult to brush aside as a rumormongers. The former ambassador who recently gave testimony to the U.S. House International Relations Subcommittee about the alleged Korean lobbying on Capitol Hill, said in an interview that he "gave a specific order that it (bugging) was not to be renewed." Although the State Department reportedly stands by the CIA director's explanation of last year, Washington still owes us a clearer and more authoritative word to remove the lingering doubt.

Failure to do so will not only delay but also impede the current efforts to heal Korean-American relations which have suffered a strain over the Park Tong-sun case. Failure to do so will also do a great disservice to the outstanding principles and value systems the United States cherishes and is proud of. The lengthy, penalizing U.S. investigation of the so-called Korean influence buying in Congress has been perceived to be intended to uphold the integrity and morality of American politics. If American politics should condone such an immoral act as spying on the presidential office of a friendly nation, it would amount to telling the world the U.S. morality has two faces.

As the present U.S. government places so much stress on morality in conducting its foreign policy, it is all the more bound to deal squarely with the repugnant report. Its impact on Korean-American relations is such that continuous silence or reservations in Washington will do no good in settling the issue.

It is regrettable indeed that the issue which we believed to be dead has raised its head again to dampen the hope and effort to tide Korean-American friendship over the strains caused by the so-called lobbying scandal. It was to keep the traditional friendship between the two nations not only alive but growing firmer that Seoul has gone to great lengths in cooperating with the United States in its probe into the Park Tong-sun affair.

The U.S. investigation of the incident has obviously passed its apex and its findings so far seem to rather baffle the stentorian predictions and speculation which have flooded the news media. If the United States regards such a process as necessary to value what it has to value, it should give due thought to what Korea has to defend from foreign involvement.

17 Apr 78

E 3

SOUTH KOREA

The new confirmation of U.S. bugging in Seoul puts the two allies again in an uncertain position. Washington should lose no time in clarifying the matter and for all. Our hope, of course, is that the report is erroneous, for the damage is too grilly to imagine in view of its certain damage to the future of American relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON REUNIFICATION

17 Apr 78 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0828 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

Seoul, 6 Apr (HAPTONG)--The South Korean Foreign Ministry today said its reunification policy seeking peaceful territorial unification through inter-Korean dialogue remains unchanged.

The statement apparently issued to discredit a recent series of foreign proposals on the occasion of Korean unification, ministry spokesman Hong Il reaffirmed Seoul's unwavering adherence to the three principles of territorial unification of 1974, saying the principles remain unchanged. The principles enunciated by President Pak Chong-hui last year call for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the South and North, inter-Korean talks and a free election in proportion to the indigenous population of Korea.

Minister spokesman said, "Our basic unification policy is based on these principles, and any unification formula which deviates from these principles will not be considered." He said there is absolutely no room for the government to consider any proposal for a solution of the Korean issue without participation and consent of South Korea, adding there is a danger that the recent series of various foreign proposals for a solution of the Korean question might cause unnecessary speculations and misunderstanding. He was referring, among others, to the recent proposal reportedly made by Yugoslavian President Josip Tito calling for a tripartite parley on Korea among the U.S. and the two Koreas.

INDIGENOUS TANKS TO BE PRODUCED LOCALLY

17 Apr 78 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0306 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

Seoul, 6 Apr (HAPTONG)--South Korea has started turning out sophisticated tanks, becoming the ninth nation in the free world to produce the war vehicle on its own. The locally manufactured tanks, M-8A3 and M-8A5, are apparently revised versions of the American tank M-60A1. Authorities said the two types have displayed an excellent performance equal to that of the American tank.

President Pak Chong-hui personally observed a test run of the local versions at an unrefined weapons factory. Visiting the tank plant, he inspected the manufacturing process and expressed satisfaction.

South Korea is now capable of meeting its own tank requirements in terms of quantity. This paves the way for Koreans to produce tanks that will be entirely designed by themselves. The American M-60A1 type costs some 600,000 dollars apiece, but the revised Korean versions are to be manufactured at about half the price.

CULTURE-INFO MINISTER MARKS NEWSPAPER DAY

17 Apr 78 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0054 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

Seoul, 6 Apr (HAPTONG)--Stressing that independent national spirit is a key element ensuring the growth and prosperity of the nation, Culture-Information Minister Kim Hong-do today urged the press to play a leading role in fostering this spirit.

in a speech prepared for a ceremony marking the 22nd anniversary of the newspaper day, he asked the journalists to feel, perceive and think the news from the standpoint of the people and report, edit and comment on it on the basis of that standpoint. Saying that it was a duty of the journalists to further enhance independent national spirit, Kim told them he expected the press to fulfill this duty by helping to firmly root this spirit in the daily life of citizens. He at the same time pledged government efforts for the promotion of journalists' welfare.

BRIEFS

REFINERY CONSTRUCTION--Seoul, 6 Apr--Ground will be broken for the construction of the nation's fifth oil refinery in the latter half of the year, it was learned at the Energy-Resources Ministry today. The projected refinery construction was envisaged in the long-term energy program to meet the ever-growing oil demand. According to the ministry, the oil consumption has been estimated to increase by an annual average of 12.2 percent during the nation's fourth five-year economic development plan (1977-81). The fifth refinery is to be built in a joint venture with an oil producing country with a view to securing a stable supply of petroleum and diversifying oil import sources. Two or three local enterprises, including the Hyundai group, were said to have expressed willingness to participate in the project. The nation's daily oil refinery capacity will reach 630,000 barrels by the end of this year, but the demand is estimated to increase to 795,000 barrels in 1981. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0059 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK]

SAUDI ARABIAN MINISTER--Seoul, 6 Apr--Sheikh Hisham M. Nazir, minister of the Saudi Arabian planning board, flew into Seoul today for a three-day visit to Korea. Mr Nazir spent the first day of his Korean tour meeting with his Korean counterpart Nam Tok-u to discuss ways of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries, including manpower supply for two Saudi Arabian industrial complex projects. During his stay here the Saudi minister is to have talks with South Korean Premier Choe Kyu-ha, Minister of Construction Jin Tong-sik and Minister of Commerce and Industry Choe Kak-kyu. He is scheduled to leave here on April 8. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0823 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK]

SPEAKER'S TRIP--Taipei, Taiwan, 5 Apr--Visiting South Korean National Assembly Speaker Chong Il-kwon this morning attended a memorial service for the late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek held at the memorial house of China's national father. Attending the service with Chong were more than 150 foreign dignitaries including former Japanese Prime Minister Robuski Kishi. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0239 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK] Seoul, 6 Apr--House Speaker Rep Chong Il-kwon returned home today from a month-long official visit to five Asian and Near Eastern countries including Thailand, India and Taiwan. During his tour speaker Chong met with leaders of the nations, including Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit of Turkey and President-elect Chiang Ching-kuo of Nationalist China to discuss ways of furthering existing friendly relations between Korea and the countries. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0248 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK]

IV. 6 Apr 78

M O N G O L I A

F 1

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPT 1978 HARVEST RESOLUTION

OW04116Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Apr (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures for Insuring Preparations for and Conducting the Harvest in 1978." It notes the farmers' main task in the light of the 5th Central Committee third plenum decisions is to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the state plan in harvesting grain in the third, decisive year of the 5-year plan. The resolution envisages a number of measures to successfully conduct the harvest campaign. A state commission was also established to organize a campaign to plant grain crops, potatoes and vegetables, to collect the harvest and transport and deliver agricultural products to the state.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY MEETING IN ULAANBAATAR

Friendship Meeting

OW041161Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1848 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Apr (MONTSAME)--The 33d anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke was marked at a friendship meeting held today at the Ulaanbaatar production association of sewn goods enterprises. The meeting was addressed by N. Dagbadorj, MPR deputy minister of light and food industry, and deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship Association, and Janos Szerencses, Hungarian ambassador to the MPR. It was attended by L. Rinchin, MPR minister of culture, and other officials.

Embassy Reception

OW041027Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Apr (MONTSAME)--Janos Szerencses, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR, today held a reception on the occasion of the national holiday--the liberation of Hungary from the fascist yoke. The ambassador especially stressed the role of the Soviet army in the liberation of the Hungarian people from the fascist invaders. Present at the reception were N. Jagdural, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnon, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and other officials.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION--Ulaanbaatar, 14 Mar--Powerful Soviet K-700 and T-150 tractors as well as "Irk" and "Sibiryak" grain harvesting combines are being used today on Mongolia's fields. During the present 5-year plan period the volume of capital investment for agricultural development will increase 31 percent compared to the previous 5-year plan period. Mongolian farmers will receive nearly 8,000 tractors, 2,000 combines and many other modern farming machines. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1458 GMT 14 Mar 78 OW]

IV. 6 Apr 78

L A O S

I 1

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGES OF THANKS FROM PRC COUNTERPARTS

BK050951Y Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Apr (KPL)--Lao leaders have received messages from Chinese leaders thanking them for their welcome on the occasion of their appointment as top leaders at the fifth session of the National People's Congress of China.

The message signed by Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and addressed to President Souphanouvong, says:

"I wish to convey my sincere thanks to you, and through you, to the Lao people's Supreme Council.

"We wish the fraternal Lao people still greater successes in their socialist transformation and construction.

"May the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Laos and China be constantly consolidated and developed!"

The message signed by Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and addressed to Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, said:

"I would like to express my deep thanks to you, and through you, to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the fraternal Lao people.

"May the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Lao peoples be constantly strengthened!"

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NORTH KOREA

SK060356Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 6 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Apr (KCNA)--A trade agreement between the governments of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic was signed on 31 March in Vientiane, according to a report.

It was signed by Yom Tae-chun, Korean ambassador to Laos; and Sanan Souththichak, minister of communications, public work and transport of Laos.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

BK050948Y Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Apr (KPL)--A reception was given here yesterday by Hungarian ambassador to Laos, Mr Bela Benyei, to mark the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Among those present were Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister; Maisouk Saisompheng, Central Committee member of the LPRP and minister of industry and trade; Siphon Phalikhan, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice minister of interior, war veterans and social welfare, and many other senior Lao officials and officers.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations in Laos also attended. The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Women's Group Greeted Hungarians

BK050949Y Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 1 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Apr (KPL)--On the 33d national day of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Lao Patriotic Women's Union has sent a message of greetings to the National Council of Hungarian Women. The message says:

Over the recent past, the industrious Hungarian women, together with people throughout the country, have developed their tradition of heroic struggle, making an active contribution to building an advanced, modern and comprehensively developed socialist country. The Lao women sincerely welcome the great achievements recorded by the Hungarian women under the clear-sighted leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP].

On behalf of the women and people of Laos, we express our deep thanks to the Hungarian women and people who have always given precious support and assistance to the Lao women and people in their revolutionary cause.

We wish the women and people of Hungary still greater successes in the implementation of the fifth 5-year plan adopted at the 11th Congress of the MSZMP.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the women and peoples of Laos and Hungary be constantly strengthened and developed!

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES GDR WOMEN'S DELEGATION

BK060935Y Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 6 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Apr (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister, yesterday received the GDR Democratic Women's League led by Mrs. Brunzel, member of the Presidium and general secretary of the league, now on a visit to Laos.

Dieter Jarck, ambassador, and Gerhard Reuter, first secretary of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Vientiane, were present at the reception.

In his cordial conversation with Mrs. Brunzel and her party, the Lao vice premier welcomed the delegation for its visit to Laos and praised the friendly relationship and militant solidarity between the peoples, as well as the women's organizations of Laos and the GDR.

Later in the day, the delegation of the GDR Democratic Women's League left Vientiane for home, concluding its nine-day visit to Laos. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Mrs. Khamasouk Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Supreme Council and of the Executive Committee of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union [LPWU]; Mrs. Thongchan Sengsathit, member of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane City; Mrs. Khamphon Phimmaseang, member of the Executive Committee of the LPWU, and other officials concerned. The GDR ambassador to Laos was also present at the airport.

Earlier, Ambassador Dieter Jarck gave a farewell reception to the delegation. Among those present at the reception were Mrs. Khampheng Boupha, president, and many members of the LPWU.

KRIANGSAK IN HONG KONG COMMENTS ON PRC VISIT

OWO60850Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0829 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 6 Apr (AFP)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said today that during his visit to China Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had expressed "whole-hearted Chinese support" for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Club here, General Kriangsak said Mr Teng also expressed his firm belief "that the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality will be of benefit to the region and can be realized."

The Thai premier said he had "frank and sincere" talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. "Vice-Premier Teng said to me: Let us talk like soldiers. I agreed. We were straightforward. We exchanged views on current world developments, especially on issues concerning the Southeast Asian region, as well as bilateral matters of mutual interest."

Gen Kriangsak continued: "The Chinese leaders expressed full support for the foreign policies of Thailand, especially our policy to be friends with all countries irrespective of their economic, social or administrative structures, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. In particular the Chinese leaders expressed support for Thailand's moves to normalize relations with the three Indochina countries. They expressed their desire to see peace and stability in the region."

The Chinese leaders also said China would like to have normal relations with all five ASEAN countries.

"They asked me to convey to the other ASEAN leaders the firm position of China with regard to ASEAN and its zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, as well as to make known to a wider public China's stands on these matters."

Gen Kriangsak confirmed that he had invited both Chairman Hua and Vice-Premier Teng, as well as other Chinese leaders, to visit Thailand. "We are honoured that they have accepted the invitation and will try to come to visit us within this year."

The Prime Minister said the trade agreement signed with China encouraged for export from China to Thailand such items as petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, machinery, metal products, agricultural implements, construction materials and general merchandise.

The list of items to be exported from Thailand to China included sugar, rubber and rubber products, rice, kenaf, chemical fibre and fabrics, medicinal herbs, tapioca products, tobacco andmung beans.

Gen Kriangsak also announced that the Chinese Government had offered to sell a certain quantity of crude oil to meet Thailand's domestic needs at a rather favourable price.

He explained that under the scientific and technical cooperation agreement the two sides would exchange technical personnel for purposes of study or specialized training. "There will be transfers of scientific and technical knowledge and experiences and mutual supply of scientific and technical data, as well as small quantities of seeds, seedlings and specimens for experiments."

On the question of Overseas Chinese, Gen Kriangsak said Vice-Premier Teng told him the Chinese People's Republic abided by three principles:

- 1) Overseas Chinese should adopt the nationality of the country of their residence;

... willing or unable to do so, they should strictly adhere to local law and custom.

2) The Chinese Government does not, and will not, recognize dual nationality.

Asked whether he had discussed with Chinese leaders the question of communist insurgency in Thailand, the prime minister said he could not discern the true feelings of the Chinese. There had been a general exchange of views on the situation in the whole of Southeast Asia, including the situation in the southern part of Thailand as well as in the north.

Noting that the Chinese wanted to support ASEAN, he said: "I would leave it then to you what their subsequent policies should be on this matter."

On sales of Chinese crude oil to Thailand, Gen Kriangsak said Thailand would be buying from China what was required in excess of what was bought from traditional sources. Thailand had already bought and refined Chinese oil with its high sulphur and wax content. Previously this was done for specific requirements. In the future it would be on a regular basis so that oil supplies should not fall short of demand.

Meeting With Lee Kuan Yew Canceled

BK060112Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Apr 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Hong Kong--Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday that he crossed ways with Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew here on Tuesday and informed sources said an attempt to arrange an unscheduled meeting between the two leaders did not materialize.

Lee arrived in Hong Kong Sunday for a purely private visit while Gen Kriangsak arrived here Tuesday afternoon when Thai officials, informed of Lee's presence here, said a meeting was being arranged.

But Gen Kriangsak's tight schedule and Lee's departure in the same afternoon from Hong Kong made the meeting impossible.

A senior official told the NATION upon Gen Kriangsak's arrival in Hong Kong from Canton, the Thai premier had decided to postpone his return to Bangkok by 1 day from 6 April to 7 April and that a Kriangsak and Lee meeting was being arranged.

"I happened to cross ways with Prime Minister Lee," Gen Kriangsak told a gathering of Thai officials Tuesday night.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST U.S. TIN STOCKPILE RELEASE

BK050245Y Bangkok POST in English 5 Apr 78 p 15 BK

[Text] Thailand will protest strongly against the United States' plan to release 50,000 tons of tin from its strategic stockpile.

The protest will be made at the coming meeting of the International Tin Council (ITC) in London in mid-April.

This government stand was decided at a closed-door meeting between officials of the Mineral Resources Department and the Thai Mining Association yesterday.

According to a spokesman for the association, Thailand as well as other tin producing countries, is being affected by the U.S. plans. It has caused a sharp drop in the tin price on world markets during the past several weeks.

Meanwhile, president of the Thai Mining Association, M.C. Phiriyadit Ditsakun, has expressed the hope that the United States would not do anything to worsen the world trade situation. He thought the United States would heed the pleas of tin producing countries.

Production costs of tin have been increasing and the declining price would hamper growth of the industry. If prices continue to fall the ITC may reintroduce the quota system for exports, he added.

Mr Chananinkhuha, deputy director general of the Mineral Resources Department, will lead a Thai delegation to London to attend the ITC's meeting on 14-15 April. The adviser to the association, Mr Wicha Setthabut will also attend.

VOPT RADIO DESCRIBES GOVERNMENT'S CRIMES IN SOUTH

BK051410Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
4 Apr 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "The Reactionary Fascist Government's Crimes Against the Southern People"]

[Text] For a long time the fascist reactionary government has been persecuting, repressing and suppressing the southern people in a very cruel manner. It has incurred countless blood debts to the southern people, including such crimes as burning people to death in oil drums, throwing people out of helicopters and burning down many villages.

Many of these crimes have now come to light. For instance, people in Tha Sala district, Nakhon Si Thammarat were victims of the indiscriminate killing by police and military officials in the course of their suppression operations. Dozens of people in the 4th and 5th village groups in Tambon Nop Phitam, Tha Sala district were killed, including a 50-year-old mother and her daughter for providing supplies to the communists. Inan Intanarong, the chief of Tambon Nop Phitam, was killed on 20 April 1977 simply because he complained about residents of his tambon being beaten by suppression officials. Many villagers in Tha Sala district were killed and beheaded in 1976. Many people, including school headmaster Udom Phakakrong, have been arrested on charges of endangering soldiers.

The fascist reactionary government has also used aircraft to cruelly fire rockets at and strafe people's homes. An old woman and a child from the same family were killed during one of the rocket-firing missions. Many villagers were wounded while trying to escape. Suppression officials, particularly the marines and border patrol policemen, have set fire to rice barns, robbed people and burned down rubber trees. This has caused people to desert some villages. Valuable items--such as rice milling machines, sewing machines, and water pumps--have been stolen by the suppression officials, who later claimed they had captured these items from the communists.

A mine in Tambon Nop Phitam was taken over and used as an operational base because the operators were accused of supporting the communists, mine property was totally destroyed. Fruit and animals belonging to the local people have also been stolen.

Suppression officials have used the juice from young coconuts for drinking while older coconuts have been taken to their wives to sell. Young women have been raped. Relatives of pretty young women were summoned for questioning while another group of border patrol policemen raped their daughters or wives. The raped women were threatened with death if they reported the incidents.

The suppression officials have exerted other forms of pressure on the people. People have not been allowed to tend their rubber, coffee or other crops. The purchase of rice, shrimp paste and salt has been limited. Those who buy more than a specified amount are accused of supplying the items to the communist terrorists.

All villagers, including women, children and old people have been forced to undergo training in anticommunist terrorist units and then used to suppress their compatriots. Those who refuse training are accused of being terrorists. The people are also forced to walk ahead of the suppression officials during missions.

Surat Thani is another province where the fascist reactionary government has perpetrated many crimes against the people. Many people there have been killed by the suppression officials. Newspapers have reported in many instances that people have been killed on charges of being communist terrorists. A villager was shot by volunteers in front of hundreds of witnesses, but it was later claimed that he was killed during a clash between volunteers and communist terrorists. Ten residents of Phrasaeng district were killed for no apparent reason. Over 20 people in Ban Song were handcuffed and given no food for 7 days. At the peak of a suppression campaign, in Ban Huai Nai many people were arrested and tortured. Some were chained to a rubber tree for 7 days and forced to confess that they were communist terrorists.

Van Bunminak, a resident of Phra Saeng district, who was arrested on charges of communism, told newsmen of his torture by suppression officials. He told of being blindfolded and chained in a sitting position for a whole day. He was also kicked and tortured. Afterwards he was sent to the Phaya Prap camp where he was chained to a tree for 2 days without being given food or water and was beaten again. Later he was sent to the Phru Krachaeng camp, which is nicknamed "the slaughter house." From there he was transferred to Ban Hian in Nakhon Si Thammarat for another 4 months training before being released.

These are only part of the reactionary government's overall crimes against the southern people. Crimes perpetrated in other areas of the south have yet to be reported. However, those crimes which have been made public have made the southern people clearly realize the reactionary government's fascist nature. They know they will continue to be targets of suppression and slaughter if they do not unite against the reactionary government.

For this reason, more and more southern people have united and taken up arms to protect their lives and property and to struggle courageously for national independence and democracy. This armed struggle of the southern people has grown steadily. In addition the people's liberation armed forces in the south have grown amid the struggle; they have attained victory after victory in the course of retaliation against the reactionary government's suppression efforts.

BRIEFS

GDR AMBASSADOR--The king of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet, has received Hans Fischer, GDR ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

ARMY PAPER: U.S. ATTEMPTS TO BEEF UP ASIA-PACIFIC FORCES

BK061026Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 6 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Under the title "The United States Redeploys and Beefs Up Its Military Forces in Asia and the Pacific," an article by (Ho Si Thoai) published by QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today says:

Dealing with the strategic plan and military position of the United States in Asia, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown recently stated that the United States cannot be strong in Europe while it is weak in Asia. In fact, he added, U.S. strength in Asia will support strength in Europe and vice versa; the United States is a global power, and it must cope with all global challenges.

After quoting Brown's boastful statement, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN cites a series of major efforts by the United States to achieve the so-called "consolidation of its strong position in the Asian and Pacific countries", especially in those having close military and economic as well as political relations with the United States, such as Japan, South Korea and the Philippines.

The newspaper article says: It has been reported that the United States is seeking ways to stage a clandestine comeback to the military bases in Thailand from which it was forced to withdraw nearly 2 years ago in the face of the vigorous struggle by the Thai students and people. The United States has also repeatedly organized large-scale military exercises in many countries in the Asia and Pacific area, fielding even the 7th Fleet, in an attempt to threaten security in this area.

The article continues: In a new decline following its defeats in Vietnam and Indochina, U.S. imperialism is intensively redeploying and beefing up its forces in Asia and the Pacific in order to continue its role as a (?military) power in this area, as has been publicly declared by the United States. However, the people in Asia and the Pacific, following these dark schemes and acts with watchful eyes, are resolved to step up their revolutionary struggle to defend their genuine independence and freedom and, at the same time, to achieve national liberation where the United States and its henchmen still rule.

MEDIA CONTINUE TO SCORE CARTER'S AFRICA-LATIN AMERICA TRIP

Van Thanh Article

BK051300Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Apr 78 FK

[Report on 5 April NHAN DAN article by Van Thanh: "Black Africa Did Not Welcome the U.S. President"]

[Text] After reporting that Carter has just concluded his not so successful trip to black Africa, the article says: The liberation movements in various black African countries have developed in an unprecedentedly vigorous manner and have won many significant victories. Many socialist-leaning countries have become increasingly aware that socialism is the only way for their people to advance.

In the United Nations, as well as at various international conferences, together with other developing nations, African countries have on several occasions driven Washington's representatives into an embarrassing position. The advance of Africa has caused the colonialists and imperialists to become sick with worry about how to defend their interests.

The article denounces Carter's trip as an attempt to hide himself behind the "peace" label so as to settle problems to the advantage of the United States and, most importantly, to buy the support of reactionaries in African countries.

The article goes on: Everyone knows U.S. dollars and weapons have played an important role in many bloody wars in Africa. It was intervening Uncle Sam who once sought ways to stifle the Angolan revolution, colluded with the reactionary and apartheid cliques in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia in their aggression against independent countries in the region and caused tension in the Red Sea area. Washington wants to use one country after another to kindle suspicions and hatred among various peoples, thus weakening the unity of the various countries in the Organization of African Unity. This tactic has not gone unnoticed by the vigilant peoples of the African countries.

The article points out: On their way home, President Carter and his advisers must have been unhappy because they failed to carry out another of their goals--to win the support of African countries for Washington's brazen slanders against socialist countries.

The article concludes by saying that although it was delayed for several months, the U.S. President's brief official visit to two large continents failed to bring about the desired results and has once again served to expose America's passive position when dealing with situations in those parts of the world where Washington no longer holds sway. The original mistake the U.S. made--and this mistake is giving rise to other errors--was its failure to correctly assess all developments of the world revolution.

Recent public opinion polls in the U.S. show that the American people are increasingly dissatisfied with the diplomatic skills of their president. But whatever Washington may do, no dirty tricks can stop the whole tendency of the era, be it in Latin America, black Africa or Southeast Asia.

Radio Commentary

OW051536Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has just concluded a hasty trip to Latin America and Africa. Back in Washington, Mr Carter describes his 14,000-mile trip as great and extraordinary. Our commentator has a different view.

Mr Carter's long-delayed trip with National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has failed on all expectations. By visiting Venezuela and Brazil, the two most strategically significant countries to U.S. interests in Latin America, the U.S. president hoped to solve problems with those countries as well as the whole continent. Yet, despite his great ambitions, Mr Carter was given the cold shoulder when he arrived in Caracas. The Venezuelan president told him that OPEC countries would consider oil a potential weapon to achieve economic equality. Anti-American demonstrations erupted intermittently in the country during his visit.

The same thing happened in Brazil. His 2-day trip failed to solve the differences between the two countries. The Geisel administration made it clear that Brazil would retain its independence in all aspects. Of course, this does not mean that Brazil is no longer within the U.S. orbit, but it shows that U.S. strength and position have declined and that Brazil no longer acts according to Washington's wishes. As the French news agency put it, "Carter's brief visits to Venezuela and Brazil failed to improve U.S. relations with Latin American countries. Mr Carter's talks did not narrow the gaps caused by many controversial problems."

In Africa, the U.S. President found a new situation. Africa is now in revolution, with socialism becoming a reality following the victories of the Angolan, Mozambique and Ethiopian revolutions. In the black continent, socialism and national independence are one and are becoming an irreversible trend. Meanwhile, the client regimes of the United States have found themselves in a weaker position. This has led the Carter administration to seek new alliances to carry on its sabotage of the revolution in that continent.

Outwardly, Carter was negotiating oil prices with Nigeria and working to improve the U.S. investment and trade stand in Liberia, but his real intention was to make use of these countries in settling black African problems to the advantage of the United States. However, this visit, particularly the lengthy statement Carter made in Lagos, brought many negative reactions from the public. Salisbury and Pretoria describe Washington's policy as too weak and ineffective while democratic and revolutionary forces in Africa had another opportunity to review the crimes committed by the U.S.-led regimes there.

The U.S. President wanted to bolster lowering U.S. public standing at home and abroad but this has not happened. An opinion poll conducted recently shows that only 36 percent of those interviewed approved of Carter's move. It is obvious that the post-Vietnam era is witnessing Washington's decline. This is an inevitable trend.

HANOI RADIO CAMBODIAN SERVICE CARRIES POW'S STATEMENT

BK051050Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Station report on confession by captured Cambodian soldier Neou Net]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Cambodian authorities have continued to falsely accuse Vietnam of committing aggression against Cambodia while in fact it is the Cambodian power-holders who have ordered their armed forces to launch systematic attacks on Vietnamese territory and perpetrate untold crimes against the Vietnamese border population. The following confession by a captured Cambodian soldier will clearly attest to the aggressive schemes of the Cambodian authorities and completely nullify all their gross slanders against Vietnam.

[Begin recording] My name is Neou Net. I am 35 years old. I was born in Angkann village, Treang district, Takeo Province. The Vietnamese forces captured me at (Vinh Hoi Dong) village, Vietnam, on 17 May 1977 when I was on a mission across the border. I served in the 2d Platoon, 1st Company, 27th Battalion, 11th Regiment, 2d Division, in southwestern Cambodia. The 11th Regiment was under the command of Peou Nhim. Yin Sen was the deputy commander and Chim Chum was the political commissar.

In February and March 1977, (Chan Mok), governor of the southwestern region, spread the following propaganda among the masses and armed forces in Cambodia's southwestern region: An invasion would be launched into Vietnam down to the last sugar palm tree in Saigon. First of all, the campaign to take Vietnam would consist of attacking the Vietnamese border along the Vinh Te Canal. When this canal fell into Cambodian hands, the Cambodian forces would be reinforced before continuing the offensive.

(Chan Mok) also said that the Cambodian people and army were determined to wrest back all the land of our forebears which was lost to Vietnam. He went on to stress that present-day Vietnam wanted to aggress against our country. He said: Today's Vietnam is revisionist. It follows the path of the Soviet Union and is seeking to shake hands with the United States. For this reason, the Cambodian people should regard Vietnam as their number one enemy.

This is the propaganda that (Chan Mok) launched. [end recording]

BANGKOK POST CITED ON CAMBODIAN SHELLING OF THAILAND

BK060621Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The Bangkok POST newspaper on 2 April denounced the Cambodian authorities for instructing their armed forces to shell the border district township of Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province in eastern Thailand with long-range rockets. The bombardment was carried out on the morning of 1 April. On the same day, the Cambodian armed forces let loose a mortar barrage against villages closer to the Thai border.

The Bangkok POST pointed out: Although there have been negotiations between the Thai administration and the Cambodian authorities, the Thailand-Cambodia border situation remains tense. The Cambodian authorities have continued mortar and rocket attacks against Thai territory, causing significant human and material losses to the Thai people. The Bangkok POST also reported that at least 400 Thai villagers are presently being held captive by the Cambodian authorities in three schools in Cambodia.

GDR FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW051622Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] At the invitation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Countries, a delegation of the GDR's Vietnam committee, headed by Comrade Berthold Handwerker, secretary of the committee, arrived in Hanoi today, 4 April, for a friendly visit to our country. Welcoming the GDR delegation at the airport were Comrade Hoang Linh, member-secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Countries, and many other comrades. Also on hand to welcome the GDR delegation was Comrade Dieter Bellmann, first secretary of the GDR Embassy in our country.

On the same day, the GDR delegation called on the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Countries. Comrade Nguyen Minh Vy, Presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Countries, received and had a cordial talk with delegation leader Berthold Handwerker and his delegation.

UNESCO COMMITTEE REVIEWS 1977 WORK, OUTLINES 1978 PLANS

OW051725Y Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--The Vietnam UNESCO national committee yesterday held a plenary session under the chairmanship of Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister for foreign affairs and chairman of the committee. The session reviewed work in 1977 and made plans for this year. It highly valued Vietnam's participation in UNESCO activities and agreed on policies, programs and plans for future activities in UNESCO and for winning the organization's material, scientific and technical aid.

VO DONG GIANG RETURNS FROM UN CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM

OW051533Y Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--Vo Dong Giang, vice minister for foreign affairs and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the UN conference on furthering the resolution adopted by the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly on assistance to Vietnam in national reconstruction, returned from New York today. He was welcomed home by Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Xuan.

PREMIER'S DECISION ON ABOLITION OF PRIVATE TRADE ISSUED

BK051510Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[Report on SRV Premier's 31 March decision on shifting bourgeois tradesmen to production]

[Text] On 31 March, on behalf of the premier of the government, Vice Premier Do Muoi signed a decision on the policy of shifting bourgeois tradesmen to production. The decision points out:

Article 1: In order to effectively serve the cause of socialist transformation and socialist construction, to restore and develop the economy, and to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions, the state must, through the system of socialist trade organizations, unify the management of the circulation and supply of technical materials and other means of production for the various production and construction sectors, and provide the people with staple commodities.

The state hereby decides to abolish capitalist trade carried out by the bourgeoisie and encourages bourgeois tradesmen to shift to socialist production and to switch to production sectors and professions beneficial not only to themselves and their own families but also to the national welfare and the people's livelihood, thereby practically contributing to the efforts of the entire people to build a strong and prosperous country.

Article 2: Bourgeois tradesmen may shift to production in agriculture; industry, including artisan industry and handicrafts; fishery, and forestry, in conformity with the state line, policies, programs and plans, and in accordance with the requirements of economic zoning and diversification, and of the redistribution of production forces and population throughout the country and in each locality.

Those households which are engaged in both trade and production must stop their trading operations and switch completely to production. Those households which specialize in trade have priority in switching to any sector or profession they consider favorable and suitable to their capabilities, including the production of goods in which they are now dealing.

Article 3: The state encourages those bourgeois who switch to production to rely mainly on their own capital, manpower and means of production--which they must exploit to the fullest--and to seek state assistance only when necessary, in order to build relatively large-scale production installations in which progressive production techniques will be applied and which will operate as joint state-private enterprises or production complexes having direct relations with the state's economic organizations through activities such as manufacturing goods on a contractual basis, organizing production in accordance with state plans and programs, and selling all their products to the state.

Those small bourgeois who are incapable of establishing joint state-private enterprises may join existing production cooperatives if their application for membership is approved by the majority of the members of these cooperatives. Or they may establish new cooperatives, strictly in accordance with the regulations on cooperative organization prescribed by the state.

In the initial stage of their production work, any bourgeois household unable to join joint state-private enterprises, cooperatives or other combinations may engage in individual production work provided it is duly registered, judiciously observes all policies, procedures and regulations of the state, places itself under the management of the local administration in matters concerning production guidelines and planning as well as fields and scope of operations and it signs contracts to sell its products to the state.

Article 4: In order to create favorable conditions for bourgeois tradesmen to switch to production, the state will implement the following concrete incentive policies:

1. On the basis of its actual need for capital for building production installations and for developing production, the state will help bourgeois tradesmen shift the following kinds of capital to production: all capital acquired by selling goods and materials to the state; part or all of the capital acquired by selling to state shops, warehouses and other business facilities once used in trade operations; and capital deposited at the state banks, which will be partly or totally shifted to production depending on production requirements and on the managerial procedures of these banks.

The state encourages those bourgeoisie who have other kinds of capital such as cash, jewelry, foreign currency, production materials in stock and so forth, which were not used in the past, to invest them in production operations. The state will not collect back taxes on these assets.

2. Those bourgeois households having to move to new areas designated by the local authorities to carry out production will be given state assistance in transporting their families and property. The authorities in the new areas will provide them with land on which to build their new homes and production installations. They will be allowed to register for food rationing purposes, enjoy the same rights and have to fulfill the same duties as the local people. They will receive the same assistance in procuring technical materials and in selling their products given to other production establishments having relations with the state's economic organizations.

3. On capital once used for trading operations but now invested in production, the state will apply an interest rate similar to that capital invested by the bourgeoisie in joint state-private enterprise. The state will apply different incentive rates of interest for production establishments depending on each kind of product and on whether the product is intended for domestic consumption or for export.

4. Like other production establishments, bourgeois households still in the process of building their production installation and carrying out production on an experimental basis after switching from trade, will be granted tax reductions or tax exemptions by the state.

5. Depending on the examination and decision of the tax service, in some specific cases the state may consider reducing tax arrears and excess profit taxes by 30 to 50 percent in order to create better conditions for bourgeois tradesmen's households to pay all their back taxes and to invest more capital in production installations.

6. The state will provide vocational training and improve the professional skills of members of the bourgeois tradesmen's households which have switched to production. The state will give them the same kind of technical and professional assistance accorded all newly established industrial, agricultural, forestry and fishery production installations.

7. Children of those bourgeois tradesmen who have switched to production will be allowed to continue their schooling, will be encouraged to participate in production and all other social activities and will be allowed to join the various mass organizations like others of their age.

VNA Explains Decision

OW051531Y Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--The government has decided to transfer capitalist traders to productive activities, following the abolition of capitalist trade in southern Vietnam.

A decision signed by Vice Premier Do Muoi, on behalf of the premier, says the state encourages capitalist traders to take up socialist-oriented productive activities in the interest of the country and in their own interest.

Capitalist traders are permitted to engage in agriculture, industry (including small industries and handicrafts), fishery and forestry, in keeping with state plans. With their own capital and means of production and with necessary assistance from the state, they will undertake production, with the application of advanced technique and on a comparatively large scale, in the forms of joint state-private enterprises or production complexes.

People not yet in a position to conduct joint ventures with the state will join existing cooperatives, and those unfit for these two categories may carry out production on a private basis, with formal permission and in conformity with state regulations.

The state will facilitate the transfer of all private capital acquired from sales of goods, materials and equipment to the state, from state purchases of private stores, and in the form of bank accounts. Private capital transferred to production will bear interest, and enterprises under construction or in trial operation will enjoy reduced taxes or be exempt from taxation. Capitalist traders and member of their families will benefit from technical training provided by the state.

Van Binh Article

OW051543Y Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--The establishment of a socialist trading system and all-round transformation of capitalist trade in Ho Chi Minh City are pressing demands, wrote Van Binh, deputy director of the city's trade service, in an article run by NHAN DAN on 31 March. Follows a summary of the article:

In Saigon before liberation, there were 1,687 trade companies, 420 service companies, and 795 import-export companies. Capitalist traders worked hand in glove with owners of transport companies, financiers and bankers to establish big monopolies. Between late 1974 and early 1975, the city had 227 transport companies, financiers and bankers to establish big monopolies. Between late 1974 and early 1975, the city had 227 importers, 32 banks and 30 agents of foreign import-export firms.

The former Saigon-Gia Dinh area was the bastion of South Vietnam's capitalist business. There were too many traders and service industry employees, especially in the inner city. Statistics of the former regime show that in 1974, 366,000 of the city's 550,000 households lived on trade and service industries. One hundred and fifty thousand of these households ran shops, 100,000 lived from service industries, and 16,000 operated restaurants and hotels. There were about 20,000 small traders and intermediaries.

Trading establishments left by the old regime include 18 big department stores, 220 hotels with accommodation for 16,000 people, 125 market places and large numbers of shops mostly concentrated in the heart of the city and along the main roads. The Saigon-Gia Dinh market benefits from a wide network of roads, canals and air services.

Since liberation in 1975, capitalist traders in Ho Chi Minh City have constantly pushed up prices, poured more and more fake goods into the market, hoarded goods and cash, disturbed the state economy, made false inventories of the goods they were storing, hidden commodities to evade taxes, scattered property and bribed public servants.

The trade service in Ho Chi Minh City is controlling a sizeable network of shops, storehouses, manufacturing and processing factories, means of transport and measuring and computing equipment, which, however, falls short of the needs of over 3 million people.

The socialist trade service's marketing has rapidly increased with more and more varieties of goods and greater retail sales. Its purchases in 1976 were up 425 percent on 1975, and rose 25 percent in 1977 compared with 1976. Sales in 1977 increased by 13 percent over the previous year. In 1975 it traded only in 12 items of goods. At present, the figure runs into the thousands. This has satisfied some of the food, clothing, housing, education and transport requirements of the city's workers, public servants and people of other occupations.

The activities of the socialist trade service, however, are limited in some respects. As long as socialist transformation remains incomplete, the market will continue to be unstable and the struggle between capitalists and working people will continue. To succeed in socialist transformation of capitalist trade, there must be close coordination between transformation and construction, with construction playing the main role.

Priorities of Ho Chi Minh City's trade service are: To thoroughly transform private and capitalist trade in all respects and build a unified socialist market to develop socialist trade, to strengthen the forces of socialism in all fields: quantity, organisation, material and technical bases, economic and financial management, etc; to serve and boost production and improve the people's living conditions; to organise distribution well so that commodities will reach consumers and ensure the working people's right to collective mastery in the distribution of goods; and to perfect and strengthen cooperative trade in order to effectively assist state commerce.

LE VAN LUONG ADDRESSES HANOI TRADE UNION CONGRESS 1 APRIL

BK050338Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On 1 April the seventh delegates congress of the Hanoi city trade unions was solemnly held at the workers club. More than 500 delegates representing 250,000 workers and civil servants in the capital attended.

Also attending the congress were Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi city party committee; Tran Vy, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi city people's committee; Truong Thi Vy, vice chairperson of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions; and many members of the city party and people's committees and representatives of central and local schools and mass organisations.

After the inaugural speech delivered by Tran Anh Lien on behalf of the city party committee, Le Van Luong addressed the congress. He pointed out that the congress was an important event in the political life of the workers and civil servants in the capital.

He highly praised the achievements scored by the capital's 250,000 workers and civil servants in implementing all the party and state policies in the various revolutionary stages and expressed his confidence in the capital's working class and laboring people who are firmly supporting the party and the municipal administration.

He warmly hailed all units and individuals who have scored many achievements in productive labor and lauded the workers and civil servants who have made important contributions to the movement to establish a civilized lifestyle and to build families patterned on the new culture. These achievements have further strengthened the revolutionary spirit of the workers and civil servants and raised their vanguard role in the implementation of the revolution of the fourth party congress and the resolution of the city party organization seventh delegates congress.

He also pointed out the shortcomings and weak points of the workers and civil servants movement over the past 4 years. For example, the movement has not been carried out vigorously enough to meet the requirements of the revolution. It has not profoundly and directly motivated workers and civil servants in productive labor; has not satisfactorily managed consumption, technical affairs, manpower and the implementation of procedures and policies and has not successfully resolved economic and specific technical problems.

He instructed the union to educate and train workers and civil servants to develop their revolutionary ethics and their capacity to carry out tasks and to continually heighten their cultural and technical knowledge so that they can outstandingly fulfill all tasks assigned to them in order to contribute to building Hanoi into a political, cultural and economic center worthy of being the capital of the country.

Later, Comrade Tran Anh Lien read the report of the city trade unions to the congress.

Further Report

OWO024-2Y Hanoi VNA in English 0251 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--Congresses in preparation for the fourth national trade union congress scheduled for mid-May this year have been held over recent days by trade union [TU] organisations in Hanoi, Hai Hung Province and the railway service.

Speaking to 100 delegates representing 250,000 Hanoi workers and public employees, Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, commended Hanoi workers, public employees and their TU organisations for their efforts to exercise their right to collective mastery of society, overcome difficulties in production and daily life, and push ahead with the emulation movement for socialist labour, production, thrift, and building a new lifestyle and a new-type family life.

He also pointed out a number of shortcomings of the city's trade union movement and set immediate tasks for it, namely: to organise and educate working people to improve their political, cultural and professional standards; to help them to join in building Hanoi into a political, cultural and economic centre worthy of being Vietnam's capital.

In his report to the congress, Tran Anh Lien, secretary of the Hanoi trade union federation, said that last year, 4,676 labour teams representing 35 percent of the city's labour teams had registered to become socialist labour teams.

In the past two years, he said, Hanoi workers have introduced and applied almost 16,000 innovations, saving for the state nearly 15 million dong. The TU organizations in the city last year built 700 dorms and public buildings almost 11,000 square metres of housing. From the previous congress of the Hanoi TU federation in 1974, more than 11,500 workers and public servants have spent holidays in rest homes run by trade unions.

The TU congress in Hai Hung, with 250 representatives of 58,000 trade unionists in the province, has declared that the TU organizations' tasks in the coming years are to develop agricultural production, promote the scientific, technical, cultural and ideological revolution, to build the districts into units of local economic management with a view to realizing the targets set for the province for 1980: one million tons of food, 500,000 pigs, 30,000 tons of fish, and 100 million dong worth of export goods.

The TU congress of the railway service has set for the railway workers and other personnel the tasks from now to the end of 1979: To promote production and thrift and fulfill the state plan. Their main emulation goals include: reducing freight handling time, accelerating traffic, reducing fuel consumption, etc....

SENIOR ARMY CADRES DISCUSS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

BK051101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On implementation of the directive issued by the party Central Committee Political Bureau on organizing discussion of the new draft constitution among cadres and people, the Central Military Party Committee has issued a directive on discussion of the new draft constitution within the army.

As of 24 March, all units of the army had completed holding first round conferences for middle and high ranking military cadres to discuss the new draft constitution. Many units held two to four conferences in different locations while other units held conferences right where the cadres were standing ready for combat and engaging in productive labor. Middle and high ranking army cadres have contributed 16,678 ideas on the new draft constitution.

Together with political activities and the training drive to uphold discipline and strengthen socialist law, which are now being carried out in the army, the conferences to discuss the new draft constitution helped intensify the cadres' sense of political responsibility toward the task of building their units in all respects.

AIR DEFENSE FORCE CONFERENCE REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

BK051107Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1800 GMT 3 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The air defense force recently held a conference to review the building and combat activities of its three categories of troops. Attending the conference were representatives of various military regions, army corps, armed services, divisions, regiments and schools.

The conference pointed out the achievements scored in combat training and in building in the past year and discussed ways to further raise the quality of combat training in the coming year.

With the experience gained from their activities, representatives of many military regions and army corps expressed practical ideas for raising the quality of combat training, protecting material and technical bases and helping the air defense force of the three categories of troops firmly defend the fatherland's airspace and stand ready to defeat all aggressive enemy attacks.

Maj Gen Cao Van Khanh, deputy chief of the VPA General Staff, visited and addressed the conference. He praised the new efforts of the air defense force and pointed out the glorious and heavy responsibility of the air defense force in the new stage and the tasks this force must study and carry out to insure that the air defense force achieves the highest combat readiness and the best combat effectiveness in order to develop the glorious combat tradition of the air defense service.

MILITARY CONTROL COMMITTEES CHAIRMEN HOLD CONFERENCE

BK060518Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The Control Committee of the Central Military Party Committee recently convened a conference of chairmen of control committees of all levels to review control tasks in 1977 and to set forth new tasks for 1978.

In 1977, party control work in the army achieved successes in making party members understand Chapters 6 and 9 of the party statutes; in educating all party members to implement the control task and guide soldiers in scrupulously abiding by party discipline, state law and army discipline; in developing the role of grassroots-level control organizations and the responsibility of all party members to actively participate in tasks; in shaping a new control system for party chapters; and in upholding the responsibility of control committees at all levels to satisfactorily fulfill their duties and functions.

The control tasks have helped enforce discipline in a prompt and strict manner and have been instrumental in developing strengths, actively preventing and overcoming shortcomings and strengthening internal solidarity.

With regard to control guidelines and duties for 1978, the conference unanimously stressed the need to accelerate party control tasks and to develop the active role and the educational and fighting character of the control tasks. We must first of all strengthen discipline within party ranks so that everybody will scrupulously implement the Central Military Party Committee Standing Committee's directives on upholding army discipline and strengthening socialist laws.

With regard to control tasks, we must satisfactorily exercise control over maintenance of discipline by party members, over the enforcement of discipline by lower-level party organizations and over party financial dealings. We must develop the work and responsibilities of control committees at all levels which consist of exercising control over all party committee echelons and helping them guide lower-level party organizations in performing their control tasks. We must, in particular, shape a new control system for party chapters.

Concerning the enforcement of discipline, severe disciplinary measures must be promptly taken against persons who err in performing their duties and functions or in applying directives and resolutions and who make mistakes that violate the nature of the party and the army.

To implement these guidelines, the conference stressed the need to quantitatively and qualitatively strengthen control organs at all levels and to actively improve the qualities and abilities of control cadres.

TAP CHI CONG SAN EDITORIAL ON PARTY DEVELOPMENT

BK041356Y Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 2 in Vietnamese Feb 78 pp 1-11 BK

[Editorial: "Constantly and Satisfactorily Carry Out the Duty To Develop the Party"]

[Text] Developing the party is a vital aspect of party building and an important regular task of the entire party.

THE PURPOSE of party development work is to replenish the party ranks with the most outstanding, most enlightened and most active people selected from the revolutionary movement of the masses, and with persons who are really conscious of the communist ideal; who have been tested in productive labor, work, combat and study; and who are qualified for party membership. This is aimed at enhancing the fighting capacity and leadership of party organizations, raising the quality of party members, strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses and stimulating the revolutionary movement of the masses to successfully fulfill all revolutionary tasks.

Developing the party is an objective requirement of the task of building the party, because revolutionary tasks always set forth new requirements and duties which need worthy people to insure their fulfillment, and because from the revolutionary movement of the masses there always emerge outstanding, active people who must be admitted into the party. Failure to pay attention to the task of developing the party will affect the party both quantitatively and qualitatively. It will also obstruct the expansion of the party ranks, cause a gradual decrease in the number of young party members, and prevent the prompt admission into the party of the active elements and youthful forces which have begun to mature through various revolutionary movements, thereby making it impossible for the party organization to vividly reflect the new values in society and obstructing the growth of the party's fighting strength. Neglect of the duty to build the party will prevent the party from promptly training and improving the young generation to meet the requirements of the revolution in the new stage and will therefore exert an adverse effect on the relationship between the party and the masses.

In the process of its building, our party has undergone many diversified experiences in developing itself. The party has creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist principles on building a new-style party of the working class in the conditions of Vietnam, a former colony and semifeudal country with a small working class. While paying attention to developing the party among the working class, our party has selectively admitted into its ranks the most outstanding and enlightened laboring people of other strata who have been tempered and tested in the practice of revolution and who are qualified for membership. Proceeding from the requirements of the revolutionary tasks in each specific stage, our party has also added to and raised the requirements of party membership for use as guidelines in party development work. Moreover, our party has adopted stringent procedures to control the admission of new members. Along with their recruiting efforts, many party committee echelons and organizations have paid attention to educating party members and creating conditions for them to achieve maturity and rise to their tasks. Especially in recent years, since the issuance of Resolution No 195 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on raising the quality of party members and recruiting Ho Chi Minh-class party members, Directive No 192 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on expelling unqualified persons from the party and Resolution No 23 of the party Central Committee on strengthening the leadership and increasing the fighting strength of the party, party development work has been gradually brought onto the right track and has made new progress.

Owing to our party's correct policy on party building, its party development work has achieved great results. From an organization with a few thousand members at the time it successfully seized power in the 1945 August revolution, our party has become a stable and strong body marked by widely popular characteristics, and with more than 1.5 million members, or 3.13 percent of the population. (footnote: According to the "Report Reviewing Party Building Work and Revision of the Party Statutes") Bolstered by large numbers of party members, the grassroots party organizations have been expanded. Today, our party is endowed with a strong nationwide organizational system, and its grassroots organizations have become deeply embedded in all social strata. In combat, in the trying wars of resistance for national salvation as well as in socialist revolution, most of our party members displayed the fine qualities of communist fighters. Hundreds of thousands of them laid down their lives in an heroic manner in the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance. In the south, defying countless enemy ruses and tricks ranging from murder and barbarous torture to cajolery and bribery, numerous party members showed boundless loyalty to the party and revolution. Over the past years, along with recruiting new members and fostering and raising the quality of its membership, our party has expelled tens of thousands of unqualified people, thus making itself purer and stronger.

The great results obtained in party development work have made an important contribution to enhancing the leading role and fighting strength of our party.

However, alongside the strengths and the achievements, party development work has also exhibited shortcomings and weaknesses. The weaknesses have manifested themselves mainly in two tendencies: pursuing quantity and thus neglecting and lowering the quality of party members and even admitting unqualified people; and becoming narrow-minded, timid and fearful of responsibility, thus neglecting party development work.

In the period following the August revolution and in the first years of the anti-French war of resistance, the policy of stepping up party development work and quickly expanding the ranks of party members in order to strengthen the leading role of the party and to promptly meet the extensive requirements of the revolutionary tasks of the time proved to be correct. However, many localities undertook to "emulate" in developing the party on a massive scale, aiming solely at quickly increasing the number of party members, merely going after quantity and paying no attention to the task of consolidating the party. In the years of the fierce anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, it was also necessary that the ranks of party members be expanded so as to attract into the party outstanding elements which had emerged in the revolutionary movement of the masses with a view to practically bolstering the core force to carry out combat and production duties. Mindful only of quantity, however, many localities took to admitting into the party even people of low political awareness or people who displayed only short-lived zeal and enthusiasm. These shortcomings have been criticized by our party.

Aside from its experience in struggling against the tendency to pursue quantity, our party has also had experience in combating the tendency to become narrow-minded, timid and prejudiced in developing the party. Narrow-mindedness had already manifested itself in party development work in the final years of the anti-French war of resistance: "All doors to the party were closed simultaneously--and remained so for an excessively long period--at a time when the war of resistance was being fiercely fought and the masses were undergoing extensive and profound trials and training." (footnote: Congress documents published by the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee, 1960, Volume II, page 20)

In recent years, many localities have been guilty of the above-mentioned shortcomings, at one time pursuing quantity, diluting and lowering the quality of party members; and at another showing narrow-mindedness and timidity in developing the party, admitting new members on the basis of family connections or personal sympathy, with the only aim being to form gangs within the party, or recruiting incautiously, without distinguishing opportunists from honest people.

Basing itself on the experiences of our party and on actual present party building work, the fourth national party congress of delegates has clearly laid down the following guideline for developing the party: When expanding the party ranks, we must attach importance to quality instead of going after numbers; development should always go alongside consolidation. On the one hand, outstanding and qualified people must be admitted, and on the other, degenerate and corrupt elements must be promptly expelled from the party. We must guard against the infiltration of opportunist elements, spies and reactionaries into the party." (footnote: "Resolution of the Fourth National Party Congress of Delegates," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, pages 85-86)

Why has our party stressed that "IN DEVELOPING THE PARTY IT IS NECESSARY TO ATTACH IMPORTANCE TO QUALITY AND TO COMBAT THE TENDENCY TO EMPHASIZE QUANTITY"? Because we have based ourselves on the nature of our party and on its historic role and mission. Our party is the vanguard unit, the combat staff and the highest organization of the Vietnamese working class. The ultimate goal of our party is to achieve socialism and communism in our country and to make a positive contribution to the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism in the world. To achieve this goal, our party has thus far advocated admitting only the most outstanding and enlightened elements of the working class and other strata of laborers who meet the membership criteria. Our party is now facing the new, extremely difficult, historic task of leading our people in carrying out the nationwide socialist revolution. To carry out this heavy task, our party must be even stronger.

The strength of our party is reflected in its correct line of leadership, high combat spirit, and ability to satisfactorily fulfill set tasks. The party is strong because the leading organs at various levels and in various sectors, the grassroots party organizations and the body of party cadres are strong. The good quality and potentials of the party members constitute one of the decisive factors insuring the steadfastness of the party. Therefore, in developing the party, it is necessary to attach importance to quality and not to quantity.

Stressing the need to emphasize quality in developing the party does not mean reducing the quantity of party members or the number of persons admitted to the party. Recently, a number of party organizations which did not thoroughly understand this problem were inclined to stop admitting new members. It is necessary to clearly realize that the quantity and quality of party members are both factors for creating the full strength of the party. Only by having a definite number of party members can we build grassroots party organizations at various levels and in various sectors, create the fighting strength of the party and strengthen its leading role. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly and satisfactorily carry out the task of developing the party.

At the same time, we must clearly understand that the strength of the party is decided by the quality of its members, not by their number. Each member constitutes a cell of the party; the party can be strong only if every one of its cells is strong. President Ho Chi Minh said: "In order to lead the revolution, the party must be strong. The party is strong if it has good chapters; and a chapter is strong if it has good party members." (footnote: "Ho Chi Minh: On Party Building," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, page 1-9) [paragraph continues]

The number of party members is really significant and useful only when their quality is insured. A large membership of poor quality will only weaken the party, cause its organization to become complex but loose, and impair instead of strengthen its leading role.

Attaching importance to quality in developing the party means first of all that we must see to it that only worthy, qualified people are admitted. These are people "who have proven themselves to be most outstanding among the masses through the forging process of revolutionary struggle, and who are aware of the communist ideal, loyal to the fatherland and socialism, exemplary in productive labor, work, combat and study, and are in close contact with and are trusted by the masses." (footnote: Statutes of the Vietnam Communist Party) In order to be admitted, a person must also have correct motives and a clear background and meet all the political criteria for party membership.

It is necessary to overcome simplistic, narrow concepts of quality in considering candidates for membership, concepts which are manifested in the tendency to emphasize the candidates' short-lived enthusiasm and zeal while failing to carefully consider their other qualifications, especially their knowledge of the party and their understanding of communism. These simplistic, narrow concepts are the main cause of the shortcoming of admitting unqualified people into the party.

Understanding of the party and communism does not come naturally, even to the most outstanding and active people among the masses. To promote such understanding, party organizations should assign knowledgeable, capable and prestigious party members to maintain close, regular contact with such outstanding and active persons in order to indoctrinate and improve them, to gradually increase their knowledge and, at the same time, through their performance of their specific duties, to point out their strengths as well as their shortcomings and weaknesses, thereby helping them to improve themselves and become qualified for party membership. As a general rule, it is not advisable to entrust party members with the task of recommending their own wives, husbands, children, brothers or sisters for party membership.

It is also necessary to overcome the tendency to "relax" membership criteria and to recruit hastily without regard to quality, just because new members are needed for party work and for setting up new party organizations. It is especially necessary to struggle against and deal sternly with party members who, because of personal consideration, sympathy or other personal motives, falsify reports to party organizations to gain admission for unqualified persons.

"IT IS ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SIMULTANEOUSLY DEVELOP THE PARTY AND CONSOLIDATE IT." This is an objective requirement in building the party and is also an experience drawn from the reality of the building of our party.

Developing the party and consolidating it are two inseparable interrelated and interacting aspects. To satisfactorily develop the party is of practical significance and contributes to consolidating the party. It is necessary to develop the party according to set guidelines and standards and to use this as a basis for improving the quality of party members, gradually improving the structure and composition of the body of party members, increasing the number of party members who are workers, young members and members with adequate cultural, scientific and technical knowledge, and admitting to the party new elements and outstanding forces emerging from the masses' revolutionary movement. These essential duties are designed to strengthen the party's combat and leadership potentials. Therefore, to satisfactorily develop the party is to establish a favorable basis for consolidating the party in many fields.

Like party development, party consolidation is a regular requirement of party building. Only by caring for and consolidating the party can we make it pure, firm and strong and insure that it is capable of fulfilling all tasks. [paragraph continues]

Party consolidation is also an essential condition for satisfactorily developing the party. Only if party chapters and grassroots party organizations are firm, strong and pure, hold fast to the party's line and viewpoints, assign those who are capable and competent to carry out propaganda activities and admit people to the party, will party development be satisfactorily carried out. Conversely, if the party organization is weak and disunited, it will not be able to satisfactorily carry out the task of admitting people to the party. The resolution of the 23d plenum of the third party Central Committee pointed out: "In areas where the party bases are weak and disunited and have no mass movements, it is necessary first to rearrange the grassroots party organizations and then to admit new party members."

Party development must always go hand in hand with party consolidation. This means that along with developing the party, we must constantly apply ourselves to strengthening party organizations and to educating and improving party members. Party ranks must promptly be consolidated as soon as they are expanded. Party members must be educated and trained in the class stand, the communist ideal, the party line and viewpoints and revolutionary ethics in order to be capable of fulfilling their tasks. If we fail to devote ourselves to educating and training party members and consolidating party organizations, we will be unable to insure the steadfastness and strength of the party, even if its membership is expanded by the admission of qualified people.

The quality of party members is decided not only by recruitment procedures but also by the education and training they receive after admission. Experience has shown that, because of a lack of education and training, some qualified, correctly admitted party members have been unable to prove their mettle or have become degenerate. Moreover, in order to become good party members, newly admitted, qualified people must go through a process of struggle for self-improvement, a process in which they must be educated and trained by party organizations. Another important aspect of the task of consolidating the party is the need to develop the scientific knowledge, professional skills and managerial ability of party members so as to enhance their working capacity. A shortcoming exhibited by many party committee echelons and party organizations over past years has been a failure to firmly grasp the relationship between party development and party consolidation, either concentrating their efforts solely on educating party members and consolidating party organizations, thus neglecting party development work, or focusing their attention only on developing the party, thereby failing to care for, educate and assist newly admitted party members. We must pay attention to overcoming these shortcomings.

In order to make the party firm, strong and pure, along with admitting outstanding, eligible people to the party, IT IS NECESSARY TO PROMPTLY EXPEL FROM THE PARTY THOSE DECADENT, DEGENERATE ELEMENTS WHO ARE UNQUALIFIED FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP. This is also an important task aimed at consolidating the party.

In many localities, the number of "average" and weak party members still constitutes a high percentage. Party organizations must use the implementation of immediate tasks as a basis to check on the qualifications of party members and must formulate plans and measures to educate and help weak party members become good ones. If these people do not make definite progress, despite the wholehearted assistance of the party organizations, the latter must advise them to voluntarily resign from the party, or the party chapters must remove their names from the rolls. As for those decadent and degenerate elements, it is necessary to coordinate party control with the contributions of state organs and mass organizations so as to reach accurate conclusions. If it is proven by thorough investigation that these people are positively no longer qualified to be party members, they must be resolutely expelled. It is necessary to vigorously combat all rightist manifestations and the tendency to refuse to expel unqualified party members from the party.

Our party is now assuming nationwide administrative leadership. Many party members are entrusted with important responsibilities in party organizations, the state machinery and mass organizations. Under such circumstances, there are frequently opportunist elements who seek ways to infiltrate the party in order to gain profit and to serve their personal schemes. Therefore, party organizations must take precautionary measures. Party organizations, especially those in the south, must also take precautionary measures against spies and reactionary elements who seek to infiltrate the party to sabotage its ranks. Party committees echelons must carefully control the party's ranks and resolutely expel from the party those opportunistic and bad elements whom the party's grassroots organizations have mistakenly admitted to the party. The most important measure to satisfactorily carry out these tasks is to closely combine the party organizations' investigation and research activities with motivating the masses to actively participate in party building by studying and assessing those who are recommended for party membership.

To satisfactorily carry out the task of developing the party, along with firmly grasping the aforementioned principles, we must also hold fast to the guidelines on party development and seriously follow the procedures defined by the party statutes.

Concerning THE GUIDELINES ON PARTY DEVELOPMENT, the resolution of the fourth national party congress pointed out: "The first to be chosen for party membership are outstanding members of the working class, especially industrial workers. At the same time, we should select outstanding people from among working peasants and the people's armed forces, and outstanding intellectuals tempered and tested in the practice of the revolution." (footnote: Resolution of the Fourth National Party Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, page 88)

It is necessary to fully realize the significance of the task of strengthening and developing the party through the working class, since our party is a revolutionary party of the working class. Increasing the number of working class elements in the party constitutes an important organizational factor insuring the party's class nature and "the main class guideline for the transition to socialism" of the party development task. (footnote: Recapitulative Report on the Party Building Task and Amendment to Party Statutes, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, page 153) At present, workers account for only 9.64 percent of party membership. However, the country is in the process of socialist industrialization, which has been absorbing more workers every day for the economic construction and development front. The contingent of workers in our country is developing rapidly--both quantitatively and qualitatively. The strengthening and development of the party with workers constitutes an objective requirement to replenish the party with the most outstanding people of the working class and to gradually increase the number of workers on the party rolls, thus enhancing the working class nature of the party.

The development of the party through the working class must also, however, meet qualitative requirements. When considering the ideological consciousness of workers, special attention must be paid to seeing whether the efforts of these workers to increase labor productivity, improve technical work, participate in establishing a system of management for their enterprises, protect public assets and build their collectives and units meet the standards for self-denial, devotion to duty and a sense of common interest, or are just done for the sake of salaries, rewards and commendations. To emphasize the development of the party through the working class, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the education and training of positive and effective workers, helping them meet the qualifications for party membership.

Emphasizing the strengthening and development of the party through the working class does not mean to belittle the role of other sectors of the laboring people in developing the party.

The recruitment of party members from among peasants and workers in the north must be aimed at the most outstanding elements among collectivized peasants who know how to control cooperatives, enthusiastically implement all the lines and policies of the state and party, and make positive contributions to carrying out the three revolutions, advancing agriculture toward large-scale socialist production and building the new rural areas. In the southern rural areas, party members must be primarily recruited among sharecroppers and poor and middle farmers who must not only be eager to increase production, fulfill their obligations to the state and fully implement all other policies, but also to support agricultural cooperativization. In those localities where agricultural production cooperatives or production collectives are being built, those peasants who work individually will not be recruited into party organizations.

Party development among the people's armed forces must be aimed at those who are experienced in making the armed forces powerful, who are self-denying and courageous in combat, and conscious of the party lines and viewpoints. They must also have a firm party stand and enthusiasm for joining in building socialism and protecting the socialist state.

Party development among various party and state agencies must be aimed at those who have been tempered and tested by realistic experiences in life, have been enlightened by communist ideals, have implemented all the party lines and policies in an exemplary fashion and possess good qualities and specialized knowledge to satisfactorily fulfill all assigned tasks.

Party organizations in the south must attentively select, train and recruit those persons who were previously at the core of the anti-U.S. puppet struggle movements and are now developing their role in peaceful construction and those who were educated and trained in production and combat at base areas or who have recently returned from the north.

Along with firmly grasping these guidelines, all party organizations must attach importance to recruiting young people in order to gradually strengthen the party's youth forces.

Selecting the right, qualified people for party membership is an extremely important requirement of party development work. But this alone is not enough. We must also correctly follow all the recruitment procedures concretely defined in the party statutes. These procedures are a matter of principle and serve to insure the quality of party development work and of party members. It is necessary to severely criticize and appropriately deal with those party members and party organizations that carry out recruitment work in an arbitrary manner, failing to strictly follow the procedures established by the party statutes.

To achieve carry out party development work in accordance with the set guidelines, we must also adopt POSITIVE AND CONCRETE MEASURES. All party committee echelons must conduct investigations to accurately determine the number of good party chapters and party organizations capable of carrying out party development work; the number of weak grassroots party organizations still incapable of this task the distribution of party members in various units and establishments and the localities which have no party members. Based themselves on such knowledge, the party committee echelons will know how weak party organizations can carry out recruitment on a regular basis, which organizations consolidate their ranks before admitting new members and which people should be recruited to improve the composition of the party membership. All grassroots party organizations should rely on these guidelines and regularly follow the masses' revolutionary movement to single out the most outstanding and active people and to educate, train and help them become qualified for party membership.

In the newly liberated areas in the south, all party committee echelons should vigorously push forward the masses' revolutionary movements to carry out the party's political tasks, thereby creating conditions for developing the party in a cautious manner in all localities and sectors. In those localities where there are no party members, or only a few, and especially in important economic and cultural establishments, in areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups and in those localities where there are large concentrations of religious believers, all party committee echelons must formulate plans to redistribute their party members and assign capable cadres to launch mass movements and to build and consolidate the administration and mass organizations, ESPECIALLY THE HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION. The party committee echelons should rely on THE SOCIALIST REFORMATION MOVEMENT in order to vigorously develop PARTY SYMPATHIZER GROUPS and LOYAL MEMBERS, and to seek out and train the most outstanding and eligible people among them for party membership. Of course, the need to build party organizations and to fill party ranks should not be used as an excuse for lowering party membership criteria and for admitting unqualified people. Especially, precautions must be taken against infiltration of the party by enemy elements.

To satisfactorily carry out party development work, there must also be close coordination among the organization, propaganda and training and control sections of various party committee echelons, and between the party organizations and the mass organizations. Depending on their functions, each department of the party and each mass organization must actively participate in developing the party by contributing to defining the purposes of propaganda and educational work and formulating plans and measures to educate and control candidates for party membership. All party committee echelons must pay attention to building contingents of cadres capable of carrying out party development work at the grassroots level and of helping the grassroots party organizations overcome specific difficulties and obstacles. It is necessary to regularly control party development work in order to promptly detect and rectify errors. At the same time, it is necessary to combat and overcome all narrow-minded and conservative tendencies, fear of difficulty and responsibility and the reluctance to admit new party members. Party development work must be periodically reviewed and experience derived in order to bring this task onto the right track.

To satisfactorily develop the party, party committee echelons, particularly grassroots party organizations, must attach importance to motivating and educating the masses so that they can understand the essential requirements of party development, while promoting the masses' sense of responsibility for helping the party select people for membership and check on members' qualifications. This is also an important requirement and measure for the masses to make their own positive contributions to building the party and making it increasingly firm, strong and pure and worthy of being the leader and loyal servant of the people.

DATE REL PT: POLISH JOURNALIST CONTINUES TALK ON CAMBODIA

W061193Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

Part II of Voice of Vietnam correspondent's talk in Hanoi with Polish writer-journalist Monika Waknienska) on the Cambodian issue--read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Ms (Monika Waknienska) continued: The town of Tay Ninh impressed me very much. At a refugee camp there I met many Kampucheans. I talked to them in French, so I didn't need an interpreter. I had a chance to speak to intellectuals. The first thing I asked them was: Why have you come here? They replied immediately: I narrowly fled for my life--that was the sole reason.

Then they gave me details of life in Kampuchea. They said that in Kampuchea all families were separated. Many people were killed unexpectedly. Punishment was often unjustified and cruel, usually ending in death. In Kampuchea, there are no means of communications, no electricity, no mail and not even communications between members of the same family. People need special permission to go to a neighboring hamlet to visit relatives. There is no press, only a bulletin published every 2 months and it is for the Angkar Loeu, the "organization on high." There are no entertainments, no money, no wages. People have to work very hard, but obtain nothing. They are forbidden to do anything for themselves. It is really unbelievable. The people have feared for their lives all the time since the end of the war. There is not even the basic condition for being able to live in safety. They said it was unbearable.

I asked one Kampuchean: You don't have wages, but have you anything else? The reply was: No. But you must have a box of matches, a little kerosene and paper to write on? The reply was still: No. What about soap? They smiled bitterly and answered: Madam, since 1975 we have not seen even a small piece of soap. We had to wait until we came to this refugee camp before we saw soap again. That means that there was no hygiene. People could only wash in water. No medicine--patients just wait to die. All doctors have been gradually killed because, to Angkar, they are dangerous elements. It is horrible and beyond understanding.

I met a young Khmer peasant in a refugee camp in Chau Doc. He told me that he fled to Vietnam because of his radio. I was very surprised and asked him: How come? He said: We formerly lived near the Vietnamese border. Every day we heard radio broadcasts coming from Vietnam. Radio broadcasts indicated that life was normal on the other side of the border. That is why we decided to leave.

Another refugee also told me that they had heard that pagodas still existed in Vietnam. When they reached Vietnam they wept because it was true. Pagodas along the border region are in good condition.

Other refugees told me that many Kampucheans had been killed because they cooked secretly at home. All food belongs to Angkar.

SUBSTITUTE THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON MLADENOV VISIT

1. The 3 April-1970 DEDU in Bulgarian on 3 April carries on pages 1 and 7 the apparent text of an announcement on the visit to Vietnam by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs. The following changes should be made to the item entitled "Bulgaria's Mladenov Ends Visit; Communique Issued" and subtitled "Text of Joint Communique" which appeared on pages K 5 and K 6 of the 3 April-Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT:

Page 5, 1st paragraph, substitute for the first sentence: In dealing with the international situation, the two ministers unanimously stressed that thanks to the expansion of the new revolutionary currents--that is, the constant strengthening of the political, economic, scientific-technical and military power of socialist countries; the constant expansion of the struggle by the working class and working people in the capitalist countries; and the steadily expanding and intensifying movement of the peoples in the colonies and struggling for national independence, democracy and socialism--imperialism is becoming weaker and despite its attempts to resist.

Page 6, 1st and last paragraphs, insert this additional paragraph:

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs expressed their satisfaction with the talks conducted and stressed that they will contribute to the further consolidation, expansion and improvement of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

BRIEFS

GDR EDUCATION AID--Hanoi, 4 Apr--Pupils and teachers at the Ho Chi Minh Junior High School in Hoerlitz, Leipzig, have raised more than 3,000 GDR marks for Vietnamese pupils in a campaign over the past year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW] Hanoi, 3 Apr--The "Ernst Thaelmann" young pioneer organisation in the GDR will give the Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneer Brigade 2 million red scarves and will print 1 million leaflets calling on GDR pioneers to raise money for Vietnamese pioneers. This was announced at a conference in Annaberg city on the opening of "socialist pioneers' week" to support pioneers in Vietnam and other countries. Present were Jochen Chovanski, vice president of the "Ernst Thaelmann" young pioneers organisation, and a representative of the Vietnamese Embassy in Berlin. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

HANOI CHILDREN'S CONGRESS--Hanoi, 3 Apr--Three thousand young pioneer representatives attended the Hanoi children's congress which opened on Sunday 2 April at the children's cultural centre here. The city's Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneers and children's brigade have 32,000 members. [Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

CAPITALISTS FORM COOPERATIVE--Hanoi, 3 Apr--Almost 100 industrialists in Ho Chi Minh City have formed an agricultural-industrial cooperative in Dong Nai Province, northeast of the city. From now to 1980, the coop, named Phu Dong, will also raise chickens, pigs and fish. In addition to agricultural production, the coop will build small industrial and handicraft workshops to produce building materials, food processing machines, hand farm tools and handicraft articles for export. The coop will cooperate with provincial industries to produce mechanical pumps, turbines and water wheels for the locality. More than 300 capitalist traders who recently switched to production will join the coop with more than 4 million dong of capital. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

DANANG AIRPORT CIVILIAN TERMINAL--A new terminal, completed after 6 months of urgent construction, has been put into operation at the Danang civilian airport on 29 March to mark the third anniversary of the liberation of Quang Nam-Danang Province. The air terminal, modestly but beautifully decorated, is situated on a 1,650 square-meter piece of land and is capable of accomodating 500 passengers. Danang airport is located midway between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. From this airport, aircraft can fly to other destinations such as Nha Trang, Qui Nhon, Pleiku and Phu Ban. Danang airport is also responsible for the control of international aircraft overflying Vietnamese airspace to and from Japan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand and Laos. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK]

SWEET POTATO CROP FIGURES--As of 25 March, the entire country had grown 1/4,300 hectares of spring sweet potato, or 90 percent of the planned norms, an increase of 40,000 hectares over the same period last year. Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Phu Khanh and Quang Nam-Danang provinces have overfulfilled the planned norms for sweet potato production by 80 to 90 percent. The provinces which have grown the largest sweet potato areas are: Quang Nam-Danang, 27,590 hectares; Nghe Tinh, 24,630 hectares; Nghia Binh, 18,900 hectares; Thanh Hoa, 17,790 hectares; and Binh Tri Thien, 16,640 hectares. All localities throughout the country are now vigorously caring for and protecting their sweet potato crops. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Mar 78 BK]

SUHARTO SWEARS IN BANK GOVERNOR, ARMED FORCES DEPUTY CHIEF

BK0514M Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] At the state palace this morning, President Suharto swore in Rachmat Saleh as governor of the central bank and Admiral Sudomo as armed forces deputy commander and commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command.

Vice President Adam Malik, cabinet ministers, leaders of high state institutions, the chiefs of staff of the three armed services, the state police chief and other high-ranking civil and military authorities attended the ceremony.

SUHARTO BRIEFED ON HUSSEIN VISIT, MOCHTAR'S FOREIGN TOUR

BK060908Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn will visit Indonesia next month to discuss with President Suharto the promotion of bilateral cooperation and cooperation among ASEAN member countries.

Following his meeting with President Suharto at Binagraha this morning, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja declined to disclose the date of the Malaysian prime minister's visit, but said that it will be after U.S. Vice President Mondale's visit to Indonesia.

Minister Mochtar called on the president to report on his forthcoming official foreign tour from mid-April to early May. The minister will attend the international Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva, the Islamic Conference in Dakar, Senegal and the conference of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned foreign ministers in Kabul, Afghanistan, to prepare for the nonaligned summit meeting scheduled to be held in Havana next year.

MURTOPO WARNS OF 'LATENT DANGERS' TO NATIONAL SECURITY

BK051305Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 5 Apr (AFP)--Information Minister Lieut Gen Ali Murtopo today called on the Indonesian people to remain alert and watchful against the dangers posed by what he described as "latent dangers" to the security of the republic.

Speaking to newsmen after attending the first session of President Suharto's new cabinet, Gen Murtopo mentioned the various antigovernment activities of the extremist Moslem "Holy War Command" and the secessionist "Free Aceh Movement" in North Sumatra. Gen Murtopo said the pre-election campaign of May 1977 has spawned seeds of "radicalism" among certain segments of the Moslem community. Singling them out as bad elements of the Moslem population, Gen Murtopo said the image of the nation and the Moslem people in general was also tarnished by the antigovernment activities.

Chief of the state intelligence body Gen Yoga Sugama spoke for more than 2 hours at the cabinet session chaired by President Suharto and his 24 cabinet ministers. Gen Sugama gave intelligence service appraisals of political, economic and other matters regarding the republic after which President Suharto gave pointers to his ministers. President Suharto ordered the ministers to follow closely the government development planning and to abolish non-budgetary spending lest it harm state revenue.

Information Minister Gen Murtopo said President Suharto was not ready yet to announce the names of the six "Junior ministers" to be seconded to fulltime cabinet ministers in tackling specific problems.

EDUCATION MINISTER EXPECTS 'NORMALIZED' CAMPUS LIFE

BK060840Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] After attending a cabinet plenary session at the cabinet secretariat building this afternoon, Education and Culture Minister Daud Jusuf told newsmen he expected to normalize campus life by next week. He said that in order to resolve problems and restore administrative and educational activities, various departments and institutions of higher learning will be involved. The minister pointed out that for this purpose the government has taken the necessary steps.

BANDUNG TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS STRIKE AGAINST MILITARY PRESENCE

BK051201Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1151 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 5 Apr (AFP)--Some 200 students of the Bandung Institute of Technology [ITB], West Java, are staging a sit-in action at the gate of their campus in protest against the continued presence of military guards inside the university, it was learned here today. The sit-in strike was launched on Tuesday and was expected to last till Thursday, but thus far it has not invited military intervention.

The Bandung daily PIKIRAN RAKYAT said the students were also protesting continued detention of their fellow students by the army since the military takeover of the prestigious campus on 6 February. Officially the troops were withdrawn from the ITB campus on 29 March, but two companies of troops remained inside the campus during what was described as "a transitional period" which will end on 6 April.

Meanwhile, in Jakarta, Attorney General Ali Jaid said his office had received dossiers on 18 students for processing and possible trial. He said eight of the cases concerned students from Bandung, 180 kilometers (110 miles) southeast of Jakarta and ten from Yogyakarta in Central Java. No dossiers on students from Jakarta or other cities have so far been forwarded by the military investigators to the attorney general, he said.

According to an earlier statement by Chief of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order (Kopkamtib) Admiral Sudomo, about 60 students from various campuses in Java were still in detention for investigation and possible trial for involvement in anti-government activities.

CUBAN TEAM TO REOPEN EMBASSY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON

BK050808Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0735 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 5 Apr (ANTARA)--A number of Cuban officials are expected here this weekend to prepare reopening of its embassy in Jakarta, Gustavo Robreno Dolz, chief of the Cuban delegation to the second meeting of the coordination committee of the press agencies of non-bloc countries told the press Tuesday.

Robreno Dolz, who is director general of his country's press agency PRENSA LATINA, also said among the Cuban officials expected here will be the country's former ambassador to Indonesia.

The possibility of continuing the placement of the PRENSA LATINA in Jakarta had been considered in the past but was dropped because of financial matters.

In the second meeting of the coordination committee, Dole said this would constitute a positive step towards ending a monopoly in the flow of information. He said there had been no fundamental differences of views over the main objectives in eliminating world domination on information. He also revealed that PRENSA LATINA now directly received ANTARA news, numbering four to five items a day, which are distributed to other Latin American countries.

NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES MEETING BEGINS IN JAKARTA

BK051628Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The first meeting of the coordination committee of the press agencies pool of nonaligned countries opened in Jakarta tonight. It succeeded in laying a foundation for handling news in a manner suitable to the interest of developing countries. Traditionally, news from developing countries comes via developed countries and generally does not accord with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of developing countries.

The chairman of the coordination committee of the press agencies pool of nonaligned countries, Mr Mankekar from India, held a press conference after the session tonight that news about developing countries--as reported by the developed countries--mostly dwelt on negative features, such as disturbances, drought, natural disasters and their victims and matters unfavorable to the developing countries. The nonaligned countries are therefore trying to correct this one-sided flow of information by further promoting cooperation in the exchange of information on positive matters among nonaligned countries, including efforts to overcome poverty and illiteracy, to improve rural development and education, which are unreported by news agencies in developed countries.

Director of the national news agency WAMUNG (Petro Ivacic) said the meeting also agreed to further promote the role of regional information distribution centers in Cuba, Yugoslavia, Tunisia and (Zaire). In this connection the Indonesian ANTARA NEWS AGENCY expressed its willingness to serve as an information distribution center along with those already existing.

Answering a question on the role of UNESCO, Mankekar said this organization is willing to give financial assistance to improve skills of journalists from nonaligned countries and to help developing countries set up news agencies. He said improved skills among journalists would enable them to write good reports and special factual features and that good stories attract the attention of many readers.

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION--Daily production of Indonesian crude oil during November 1977 increased from October's 1.6 million barrels to about 1.7 million barrels. According to a Mining Department report published 1 March, crude oil production during the period January to November 1977 totaled 241.9 million barrels [figure as published], with the following breakdown: 28 million barrels produced by Pertamina; 281.9 million barrels produced by companies operating under a working contract and 51.7 million barrels produced by companies operating under a production-sharing contract. November 1977 crude oil exports totaled 39.5 million barrels, with the following breakdown: over 11.4 million barrels exported by Pertamina; 11.4 million barrels exported by companies operating under a production-sharing contract and 16.6 million barrels by companies operating under a working contract. [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 Mar 78 p 15 BK]

MALAYSIA

NEGERI SEMBILAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT 'SMASHED'

BK051443Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The communist underground movement in Negeri Sembilan has been smashed. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Encik Rais Yatim said this is the result of police action taken since early last year. Ninety-six underground elements were detained last year and 35 more during the course of this year.

He was speaking to newsmen after presenting a check for 10,000 ringgit to the widow of a police constable who was shot dead by communists in Serdang in February this year. Another policeman, who was injured in the incident, is now recuperating.

'Communist Agents' Released

BK051445Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Seven former communist agents have pledged to persuade their colleagues to rejoin society before it is too late. They told a news conference in Kuantan that they regretted their involvement with the communists. They were released today after being held last year for assisting the communists in the Raur area.

BRIEFS

JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR--Sultan Ahmad Shah, regent of Malaysia, received today the credentials of Riad Sabri as ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Malaysia. Sultan Ahmad Shah reaffirmed his country's firm support for the Arab cause and stated that any peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East issue must include the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. [Text] [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Apr 78 JN]

NEW CHOLERA CASES--Two more cases of cholera have been reported in peninsular Malaysia, according to the Health Ministry on 1 April. A 27-year old woman in Kuala Lumpur and a 24-year old man in Nibong Tebal were now receiving treatment. The ministry is monitoring outbreaks in all states. It was observed that the number of cases is decreasing. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 78 BK]

SINGAPORE TRADE FIGURES--Singapore's external trade last year expanded to \$45.6 billion from \$38.7 billion in 1967, says the PSA's [Port of Singapore Authority] 1977 annual report. The volume of sea-borne cargo, which totalled 64.1 million tonnes in 1977, surpassed the pre-recession peak of 61.3 million tonnes achieved in 1973. Arrivals and departures of vessels from the port rose marginally to 41,218. With larger vessels calling, shipping tonnages increased by 14.7 percent to 255.6 million tonnes from 222.8 million tonnes in 1976. Mineral oil in bulk made up 70.7 percent of the total volume of sea-borne cargo handled. The increase in oil consumption, coupled with stable prices, resulted in a rise of 11.6 percent in Singapore's mineral oil trade to 45.3 million tonnes. A total throughput of 22.7 million tonnes of general and bulk cargo, together with bunker fuel, was handled at the six gateways--3.7 percent higher than in 1976. [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Apr 78 p 13 BK]

MARCOS ACCUSES U.S. OF LINKING AID TO AQUINO RELEASE

OW051940Y Paris AFP in English 1923 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 5 Apr (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today accused the United States of using foreign aid to pressure his government and called on it to keep out of forthcoming Philippine elections.

Charging some Japanese corporations also with meddling in Philippine politics, Mr Marcos declared it would be in the interest of all allies and of Southeast Asia itself for the political leadership in this country to remain strong and independent. A strong leadership in the Philippines, symbolized by his government, would be a better ally and "a better support" for American or Japanese policy, he said.

Mr Marcos was speaking in a nationwide television "Dialogue With the People", two days before voting to elect a 200-man Interim National Assembly, the first election in 5-1/2 years of martial law.

The top opposition candidate is jailed former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.--whom the U.S. according to Mr Marcos, had asked to be released. When the issue of Mr Aquino's release "was tied to the question of negotiations between the United States and the Philippines and even the question of aid that we were going to receive, I felt this was playing foul and this was something I could no longer stomach," the president said.

The elections coincide with crucial negotiations between Manila and Washington on a new treaty to govern the use of America's last two major bases in Southeast Asia, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Navy Base outside Manila.

Asked by a viewer if Mr Aquino, who was condemned to death by a military court on subversion and murder charges, could be able to sit in the interim assembly in the event of an electoral victory, Mr Marcos said only the Supreme Court could order his release.

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY DISCUSSES AID, URANIUM SUPPLY AGREEMENT

OW041501Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Australia will give \$30 million to develop public works and agricultural projects in Samar Province in the central Philippines. Outgoing Australian Ambassador to the Philippines Nutter said this would be Australia's share as part of a joint development assistance program it would undertake soon with the Philippines. Speaking to the Foreign Correspondents Association in Manila today, Mr Nutter said the program underlined the increasingly close relations between the two countries.

At the same time the Australian ambassador announced that the two countries were also close to a safeguards agreement covering the possible supply of uranium from Australia to the Philippines. He said there were still a number of issues to be decided yet, including whether the Australian Government would export uranium or not. But Mr Nutter said Australia had agreed to cooperate with the Philippines' energy program, which included the operation of a nuclear powerplant near Manila.

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